Third Series, Vol.LV, No.58

Thursday, May 12, 1966
Vaisakha 22, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LV, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[April 30 to May 14, 1966/Vaisakha 10 to 24, 1888 (Saka)]

Fourteenth Session, 1965-66/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LV contains Nos. 51 to 60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 12, 1966/Vaisakha 22, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Housing Schemes in India

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***1631. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big setback to the housing schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the housing problem in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reason is the non-provision of adequate funds for housing schemes by the State Governments. In some cases, even the inadequate provision made was diverted to other development projects during the course of the year.

(c) Efforts are being made to get higher allocations for housing both from the Plan and the Life Insurance Corporation funds during the Fourth Plan period.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब भी योजना में बचत का प्रश्न आता है तो सबसे पहले इसी

मद में रुपया बन्द किया जाता है या कम कर दिया जाता है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसका कारण क्या है?

Shri Bhagavati: There is a big cut so far as housing is concerned. I think the hon. Member knows that when emergency was declared, there was more demand for things other than housing. It was generally believed that whatever amount is spent on housing is blocked and that it is for unproductive purposes. That is not a correct view to be taken, but because of that, funds had to be diverted for purposes other than housing, and housing became a very big problem.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई ब्यौरा दे सकती है कि रूरल एरियाज में कितना रुपया लग रहा है और शहरों में कितना रुपया लग रहा है। क्या सरकार प्रपोर्शनेटली बतला सकती है कि देहातों में कितना रुपया लगाया है।

Shri Bhagavati: There is a scheme for rural housing, but that is not adequate. We had a proposal for extending the village housing scheme to 5,000 selected villages and that scheme has been implemented so far as 3,400 villages are concerned. 58,000 houses were sanctioned and out of that 28,000 houses have been completed. That is the position.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: The question is, how much has been spent in rural areas and how much for urban housing (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question was, how much money has been allotted for urban housing and how much for rural housing.

Shri Bhagavati: For rural housing, the amount proposed for the fourth

Plan is Rs. 64 crores. In the third Plan, the total allocation was Rs. 182 crores.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the flats recently built and offered to the public through the DDA have now been disposed of and what were the reasons for the poor enthusiasm that the public has shown towards those structures?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): They have nothing to do with the general housing schemes which are under us, but I have been able to find out from the DDA, that some houses have been completely old, and that in respect of some other tenders the response has not been very encouraging. I am looking into the entire matter. In fact, I have called a meeting of the Delhi M.Ps., the Chief Commissioner, the NDMC and the DMC. I think something will have to be done with regard to the DDA houses, the prices and all those factors. It is a department that has very recently come to my Ministry.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या यह बात सत्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को, जैसे कि बिहार है, यह निर्देश दिया है कि अब मिडल इनकम ग्रुप के लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज नहीं दिये जायेंगे ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरे इल्म में तो यह नहीं है । बल्कि हमारी आशा तो यह है कि जो भी लो इनकम ग्रुप के लोग हैं, जैसे कि स्लम क्लियरेंस वाले हैं, उन को जितना एनकरेजमेंट हो सके उतना मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं मिडल इनकम ग्रुप के लोगों के बारे में कह रहा हूं ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मिडल इनकम ग्रुप के लिये एल० आई० सी० से भी रुपया मिलता है। लेकिन असली तकलीफ यह है कि आबादी बढ़ रही है, मकान दिन ब दिन खराब होते जा रहे हैं । उम्मीद है कि प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर हमारा हाथ बटायेंगे और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब भी हमारी मदद करेंगे ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the admitted failure of the industrial housing scheme owing to the non-co-operation of the employers, may I know whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a statutory housing corporation in which the employers may be obliged to invest?

Shri Bhagavati: That question is under examination. There is a proposal to set up a statutory housing board. That matter is also under consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question was whether there is any proposal to have a statutory corporation in which the employers will be forced to invest, since they are not co-operating in respect of the industrial housing scheme.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are thinking of setting up a Central Housing Board where all these factors will be taken into consideration. The Planning Minister who went to the United States has only recently come back. I think they are also looking into this matter as well. Then there is also a proposal on behalf of the Ministry of Finance, where they also want to set up some kind of mortgage bank whereby all these facilities could be provided through the employers as well as through the industrial workers. I do not think that proposal is being pursued, but I should be in a position to give a more detailed reply after I have had discussions with the Planning Minister.

श्री शशि रंजन : जैसा कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया, पैसा दूसरी ओर डाइवर्ट कर दिया गया है और स्कीम्स के लिये । इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि लोग इस स्कीम को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए आफिसों में उन लोगों के पास दौड़ते रहते हैं जो कि ऊंचे ओहदों पर रहते हैं । इससे बड़ी परेशानी होती है । जब

पैसा नहीं है तो स्कीम को छोटा करके सब लोगों को सूचित क्यों नहीं कर दिया जाता है कि इतना ही पैसा है और इन इन जगहों में स्कीम लागू होगी ताकि लोग दौड़ने से बच जायें, लोगों के समय की बचत हो और लोगों का दिमाग खुलासा रहे कि उन को इतना ही मिलना है, इससे आगे नहीं मिलना है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : स्कीम के दो हिस्से हैं । एक तो वह है जो कि प्लान अलोकेशन है । प्लैन अलोकेशन स्टेट्स की प्लैन्स में होता है । उनको कुछ पावर्स हैं कि वह डाइवर्शन कर सकें । हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि हाउसिंग का पैसा डाइवर्ट हो लेकिन यह उनके अपने अख्त्यार में है और वह करते हैं । दूसरा रुपया मिलता है एल० आई० सी० से । उसका कोई डाईवर्शन नहीं हो सकता । उसका सम्बन्ध इस स्कीम से है, अगर वह उसको डाइवर्ट करें तो वह रुपया बन्द हो सकता है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the amount of loan provided to the middle income group and the low income group for construction of houses is not adequate and whether they are considering to revise this and see that more money is allotted for this purpose?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a very relevant question. The prices have gone up, and if it were possible, the amount both in the Life Insurance Corporation and the middle income group should be increased. But there is very little money that we are able to circulate over a larger number of people. If the ceilings are raised, then the number of persons who could benefit would be much less, but anyhow, I am going to look into this matter.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it not a fact that a committee which enquired into the conditions of the weaker sections of society has reported that the members of the Scheduled Castes and also the tribals who are under Government employment are generally not getting houses in the general areas, and if this is the condition, may I know whether the Ministry at any time thought it fit to modify the rules in order to help these people who are also Government employees?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So far as allotment of accommodation in the general pool is concerned, I do not think we make any distinction. If the idea is that the backward classes, scheduled castes or Harijans should get a little preference in the matter of allotment of loans or concessions, it is a separate Ministry—maybe the Ministry of Social Welfare—which has to consider it. I do not deal with that aspect.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What are the funds provided for rural housing in the first year of the fourth Plan and in the whole Plan period and how do they compare with the housing programme of the Government, semi-government and housing cooperatives in urban areas?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not have the break-up. Against a demand of Rs. 20 crores, we are getting only about Rs. 14 crores. This money will be divided over a number of schemes. If the hon. Member wants fuller information about rural housing, I would be glad to supply it.

States Plans for 1966-67

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*1632. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to lay a statement on Table showing:

(a) the broad features of the Plans approved by the Planning Commission for the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the States and the Union Territories;

(b) the amount of assistance asked for by them; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Attention is invited to the published document on "Annual Plan—1966-67—March, 1966", a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The approved Annual Plan outlays of States and Union Territories amount to Rs. 931.72 crores and Rs. 60.45 crores respectively. The amount of Central assistance to the States, as finally approved, was Rs. 509.6 crores. The Plan requirements of Union Territories are reflected in the Central budget and the question of Central assistance does not arise in their case.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the assistance that has been shown in the annual plan to which the hon. Minister referred depends very much upon the assistance that is acquired from outside, may I know, in his recent long tour in quest of prosperity, for how much assistance he could get commitment?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I shall be making a statement on this tomorrow. Anyway, as far as the annual plan for 1966-67 is concerned, I do not think that is very relevant.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: After the Plan had been formulated, is there any likelihood of the annual plan being rephased due to lack of foreign assistance or due to lack of Indian rupee?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is no question of rephasing the annual plan but we had given an assurance in consultation with the Finance Minister, that we will give a fresh look to the State Plans sometime in the course of the year. There are a number of States where their essential requirements are not fully met and we had assured them that if conditions improve, we would consider their requirements.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस साल अप्रैल में जो विभिन्न राज्यों की तरफ़ से इस वर्ष के लिए मांग की गई थी उसमें भारत सरकार ने कितनी कटौती कर दी है विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां पर पूर्वी जिलों के सर्वेक्षण के अनुरूप जो प्लानिंग का काम चल रहा था वह भी बन्द कर दिया गया है और कहा गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने प्लान में शामिल करें।

श्री अशोक मेहता: जितनी उन्होंने मांग की थी उसके आंकड़ों की तरफ ध्यान देने में कोई खास फ़ायदा नहीं है लेकिन वर्किंग ग्रुप्स ने जो कुछ बताया था और जिन वर्किंग ग्रुप्स में स्टेट्स के नुमायन्दे भी होते हैं यूनियन मिनिस्ट्री के नुमायन्दे भी होते हैं और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टरी के नुमायन्दे होते हैं उनकी तरफ से जो मांग की गई थी उसके मुकाबले में जो दिया गया वह 2 करोड़ रुपया कम है सारे देश के लिए। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है पूर्वी जिलों के लिए जो कुछ प्रोग्राम बनाया गया था वह सिर्फ वर्ड प्लान के लिए था फोर्थ प्लान के अन्दर किस तरीके से इसका इन्तजाम करना चाहिए उसके बारे में बातचीत चल रही है और चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिबा के पास से

जो कुछ मालूमात आई हैं उसके ऊपर प्लानिंग मिनिस्टरी में सोच विचार हो रहा है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some of the States have been advised to have cuts in some departments? May I know which departments have not been touched?

Shri Asoka Mehta: We have certain national priorities. Top priority has been given to agriculture and related subjects like irrigation, rural electrification, etc. One of the activities that has considerably suffered is housing—and because of limited resources, we had to make sure that the priorities are met. Hon. Members are probably aware that we shall be providing almost 30 per cent more for agriculture than we did last year. That had to be counterbalanced by reduced outlays in some other areas of our development.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that some of the backward States like U.P., Bihar and M.P. which have been lagging behind....

Some hon. Members: Not U.P. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Why this illicit talk, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: They object to U.P. being called a backward State when that State could send Shrimati Savitri Nigam to the Parliament to represent it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the fact that you have paid this compliment to me, you know that U.P. is lagging behind by two Plans, as far as *per capita* investment, *per capita* consumption of electricity and power and *per capita* income are concerned .....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: *Per capita* Prime Ministership is concerned....

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Please do not take it so lightly. It is a serious matter. I would like to know from the Minister what he is going to do and how he is going to fulfil the demands made by the U.P. Government for the fourth Plan by giving it a greater share of central assistance?

Shri Asoka Mehta: While it is impossible for me to say just now what will be the distribution of the Central assistance among various States for the fourth Plan as a whole, as far as the current year's plan is concerned, I am sure the hon. Member has already seen the distribution of Central assistance among different States and she will find that what has been given to U.P. is considerably more than what was made available to other States proportionately.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any special allocation has been or is going to be granted for tackling the special problems of national importance like the development of the Assam Hill Districts in general and Mizo Hill District in particular?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Special allocations have been made for the Hill Districts of Assam outside the State Plan ceiling. As he is probably aware, a special team has been going into the problems of Assam. The team consisting of representatives of the Union Government and the Planning Commission on the one hand, and of the State Government on the other has submitted its report which is under careful scrutiny and we hope to draw a detailed and comprehensive Plan for the Hill Districts to be incorporated in the fourth Plan.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़ा राज्य होते हुए भी उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक उत्पादन में और विद्युत उत्पादन में सबसे पीछे है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के इस प्रथम वर्ष में इन दोनों कार्यों में देश के और दूसरे राज्यों के बराबर लाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कोई विशेष योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : पब्लिक सैक्टर के प्रोजक्ट जिनका कि प्रारम्भ इस साल में होने वाला है यह पब्लिक सैक्टर के प्रोजैक्ट यू० पी० में रखने का फ़ैसला हुआ है वह तो आप को मालूम है...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या है पता नहीं है। जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : इसके अलावा इस साल के अप्रैल में इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में सहायता देने की काफ़ी मुश्किल रही है, क्योंकि मैंने आप को कहा कि जो कुछ हमारे पास साधन हैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन एग्रीकल्चर के लिए जुटाये गये हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मिजो हिल्ज तथा आसाम की पहाड़ियों के लिये उन्होंने विशेष धन देने के लिये विचार किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इनके अलावा जो पहाड़ी इलाके हैं तथा जो अविकसित हैं, जैसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, बिहार में हैं, इनके लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है तथा इनमें से किन किन अंचलों के लिये सरकार ने विशेष धन स्वीकृत किया है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जी हां, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तराखण्ड के जिलों के लिये अलग इन्तजाम हुआ था तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या करना चाहिये, इसके ऊपर विचार चल रहा है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सरकार को यह अच्छी प्रकार से मालूम है कि वर्तमान पंजाब राज्य में हरयाणा क्षेत्र सब बातों में पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर इस क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिये, इसमें इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये, सिंचाई के लिये, बिजली के लिये क्या कदम उठायेगी ?

श्री कपूर सिंह : हरयाणा सब बातों में पिछड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन शोर करने में पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं है।

श्री अशोक मेहता: अभी तक पूरे पंजाब के साथ ही प्लानिंग कमीशन की बातचीत होती थी, और उसमें खास कर के जो हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स थे, उनके विकास के बारे में अलग से हम सोच-विचार करते थे। लेकिन अब हरयाणा शायद अलग सूबा बन जायगा, उसके बाद हरयाणा के बारे में क्या करना है, इस बारे में उस सूबे के नुमाइन्दों के साथ बातचीत होगी।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In such cases where there was a definite shortfall in the promised assistance from the Centre to the States in the Third Plan period, I want to know whether the Government is giving favourable consideration to the demand for additional assistance for the one-year Plan from such States? For example, only a couple of days ago, his colleague, the hon. Finance Minister, when he went to Calcutta, was told by the West Bengal Government, that because of the shortfall in central assistance to Bengal during the Third Plan period they need an immediate minimum grant of Rs. 10 crores to carry on. May I know what is the attitude of the Central Government to that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The shortfall is not of the order of Rs. 10 crores. Rs. 10 crores asked for is for other reasons. The shortfall is much smaller than that. The shortfall has arisen from the fact that a particular assistance was available for the agricultural programme during the Third Plan period, and if the agricultural programmes have not been of the order envisaged then the State is not entitled to that assistance. But this matter is being gone into and no final decision has been taken. I have assured the Chief Minister of West Bengal that in any decision we take we shall view the matter as sympathetically as is possible.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Already there is a very large number of signatories and I find that many more Members are rising in their seats. I feel I will not be able to accommodate all of them.

An hon. Member: It should not be a convention that only signatories will be called.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं कभी नहीं पूछती हूं, मुझे मौका दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है, आपका नाम यहां कभी नहीं पाता हूं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक: तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्य किन राज्यों में पूरा नहीं हो सका है और किन राज्यों में पांचवां हिस्सा भी पूरा नहीं हो सका है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता: इसके लिये अलग से सवाल पूछेंगे तो जवाब दूंगा । यह सवाल तो 1966–67 के लिये है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारी आर्थिक योजना का यह प्रधान उद्देश्य है कि सभी अंचलों का सन्तुलित विकास हो ? यदि यह उद्देश्य है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आज फी आदमी सालाना आमदनी के बारे में इतना ज्यादा फर्क राज्यों में और जिलों में है कि जहां पंजाब, बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र की आमदनी बिहार से दुगनी ज्यादा है, एक आदमी के पीछे और जिलों में भी इस तरह की असमानता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र की सहायता देते समय क्या इस बात का ख्याल रखा गया था कि जो अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं, या आदिवासी इलाके हैं, या दूसरे बहुत से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उनको केन्द्रीय सहायता ज्यादा देकर सन्तुलित विकास का उद्देश्य हासिल किया जाय ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Sir, this is an important question. I would request you to allow some more Members to put supplementaries.

श्री अशोक मेहता : जो सवाल पूछा गया है, उसके शायद दो हिस्से किये जा सकते हैं । पहला हिस्सा यह है कि क्या सभी अंचलों का एकसा विकास हो सकता है, इसका जवाब यही दे सकता हूं कि ओवर-ए-पीरियड हम इस हालत में पहुंच सकते हैं, फौरन नहीं हो सकता है । दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब है, जी हां, जहां तक सेण्ट्रल एस्सिटेंट तकसीम करने का सवाल है, जो बातें मेम्बर साहब ने बताई हैं, अविकसित जिलों के बारे में, अविकसित राज्यों के बारे में और खास करके पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के बारे में, इन सारी बातों को महेनजर रख कर सेन्टर की एस्सिटेंट तकसीम की जाती है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जिन स्टेटों के अन्दर कम्पलसरी कन्सोलिडेशन आफ़ होल्डिंग हो रहा है, उनकी पैदावार घटी है, गांव-गांव में खून के दरिया बहे हैं, वकीलों की कोठियां ऊंची हुई हैं और देहातों की झोंपड़िया गिरती जा रही हैं । जहां पर जबरदस्ती चकबन्दी की जा रही है, क्या सरकार ने गौर किया है कि वहां उसको बन्द किया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक सुझाव है ।

Shri Daji: Since the first year of the Fourth Plan is nearly half over and by the time the Government finalises the whole scheme it will be more than half over, I would like to know whether this year's plan will be ultimately dovetailed into the Fourth Five Year Plan or we shall have to wait for the Fourth Five Year Plan till this year's plan is over?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This will be dovetailed into the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister just now stated that we can have a fresh look at the State Plans. In this connection, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that so far as the State Plan of Andhra Pradesh is concerned no amount has been allotted for rural drinking water supply when hundreds of villages are suffering from acute scarcity of water and, if that is so, is he going to consider it and allot more funds?

Shri Asoka Mehta: If this is a requirement that arises out of the prevailing scarcity, we can consider it independently and separately from the annual Plan. I am not aware if the Andhra Pradesh Government has sent us any kind of memorandum on the subject. If it is there we shall be happy to consider it.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: In view of the fact that Madhya Pradesh is a very backward State economically and a large number of Adivasi population lives there and their economic condition is far from satisfactory, may I know if there is any proposal before the Government to establish an industrial corporation that will promote small-scale industries chiefly in these backward areas where these Adivasis live; if so, what is the outline of that scheme?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not aware of any such scheme as far as the Adivasi areas in Madhya Pradesh are concerned. But I believe that whatever the State Government is doing for the fostering of industries, they will take care to see that such industries are also developed in the Adivasi areas. This kind of approach is sought to be developed as far as Assam is concerned. After we have gained some experience, we shall be happy to consider whether a similar approach should be developed in Madhya Pradesh also.

श्री दलबीर सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन बार्डर प्रान्तों में, जैसे पंजाब, राजस्थान जम्मू काश्मीर, में पिछले संघर्ष की वजह से जो नुकसान हुआ, उसको पूरा करने के लिये क्या किया गया है और आइन्दा चौथी पांच साला योजना में उनका विशेष कर कैसे ख्याल रखा जायगा ?

श्री अशोक मेहता: जहां तक वहां जंग की वजह से नुकसान हुआ है, यह सवल प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने नहीं आता है और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर के साथ उसके बारे में अलग से सोच-विचार हुआ है और उसके बारे में इन्तजाम हो रहा है । जहां तक वहां के एनुअल प्लान का सवाल है पंजाब को सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंटस के अलावा कुछ ज्यादा मदद दी गई थी, इसी लिये कि वहां कुछ खास कठिनाइयां हैं । आने वाले सालों में वहां क्या कठिनाइयां रहेंगी, और उनके लिये क्या करना चाहिये, इसके ऊपर पूरा सोच-विचार हो रहा है ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : स्पीकर साहब, हमें मौका नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर पहले ही बहुत समय लग गया है ।

Commonwealth Health Parliament

*1633. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the powers and functions of the Commonwealth Health Parliament set-up in Edinburgh (U.K.);

(b) whether it will undertake any specific projects in the poor countries of the Commonwealth; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A Commonwealth Medical Conference was held in Edinburgh in October, 1965. No

Commonwealth Health Parliament has been set up.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

With your permission, Sir, I may add that the Conference considered the possibility of further cooperation between countries of the Commonwealth in the field of health with the object of ensuring that the resources available with the Commonwealth countries are put to maximum use. The main subjects discussed in the Conference included the provision of medical education, cooperation between Commonwealth countries etc.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी भी हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में चेचक आदि बीमारियां इतने बड़े पैमाने पर होती हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने इन बीमारियों के बारे में सारे आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं और कामनवैल्थ या दुनिया के अन्य देशों की मदद से चेचक खत्म करने के लिये कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई है ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: This was not a subject discussed at the Conference. As far as small-pox is concerned, Government is making all efforts to see that it is eradicated wherever it is occurring.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन साल पहले जब फर्रुखाबाद के अन्दर लोकसभा का उपचुनाव हो रहा था तो मुझे उस क्षेत्र में घूमने का मौका मिला था । उस समय शायद ही किसी देहात में कोई मकान था जिसमें चेचक की बीमारी नहीं थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चेचक की बीमारी तो बहुत है लेकिन उसके लिये कामनवैल्थ क्या करेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये: उनकी मदद से चेचक है, हैजा है, मलेरिया है, इन्फ्लूएन्जा है इनको खत्म करने के लिये कोई योजना है या नहीं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already stated that this Conference discussed the bilateral possibilities for medical education, both primary and higher.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Commonwealth countries which are taking part in this Conference will come forward to give aid in the form of medicines to the countries of the Commonwealth which are very backward and which require such assistance?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As I told Shri Madhu Limaye, these subjects were not discussed there in an elaborate way. The main subjects discussed were the exchange of students, post-graduates as well as under-graduates.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this question was also discussed in this Parliament that some of the certificates of our medical graduates are not recognised in other countries in spite of the fact that they are following exactly the same course and the same subjects as are being followed in other countries, like Canada and various other countries of America?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like to have a separate question for this.

Kosi Power House

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***1634. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the east canal Power House of the Kosi is proceeding according to plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The civil works for the construction of the East Kosi Canal Power House are proceeding according to plan except for the gates. Owing to the difficulty in getting components and accessories needed for the manufacture and operation of gates, it

would not be possible to instal the gates by June, 1966 as scheduled.

Certain parts of generating Unit No. 1 and the draft tube liners for all the four generating units to be installed at the Power Station were impounded by Pakistan during the recent conflict. Efforts are being made by the Government of India to get the cargoes released. Meantime, the erection of units 2, 3 and 4 is being taken up by the project authorities. For the above reasons, it has not been possible to adhere to the schedule according to which the first unit was to be installed in October, 1966 and the other three units at intervals of three months each.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From this statement it appears that a number of difficulties have arisen due to which the progress has not been quite according to plan. I would like to know when these difficulties will be removed and by what time this power house will start functioning.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We expect that this unit will get going in February 1967.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that some materials and component parts with regard to this unit were impounded by Pakistan during the India-Pakistan conflict. I would like to know what steps are being taken to get back this material so that work may be completed in time.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that some parts were impounded by Pakistan during the recent conflict. We have asked the manufacturers, Hitachi, to supply us the drawings and we hope to manufacture them here and get this unit going in February 1967.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस कोसी कैनाल के पावर हाउस में नेपाल राज्य का भी इंटरेस्ट है । पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सामान को जब्त कर लिया है । तो क्या सरकार ने नेपाल सरकार से कहा है क्यों कि आज कल नेपाल सरकार पाकिस्तान सरकार की बहुत नजदीक की दोस्त है, ताकि सामान मिले और हम को भी फायदा हो और नेपाल को भी फायदा हो । दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर सामान नहीं मिलता है तो भारत सरकार बाहर से उसे मंगा कर इस पावर हाउस को बनाने में देरी क्यों कर रही है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not think we are approaching Nepal for this purpose. As I have submitted already, we have asked for the drawings from Hitachi and we are going to manufacture the missing parts in India so that we can get the unit going.

National Savings Certificates

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*1635. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new series of ten-year National Savings Certificates has been issued from the 1st March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the response it has received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Series of Certificates for sale through State Bank branches, identical with the National Savings Certificates Series sold through Post Offices, has been issued from the 1st March, 1966.

(b) The sales of the Bank Series amounted to nearly Rs. 1 lakhs during March, 1966.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the advantage in issuing these national savings certificates and have the expectations, which were held about these national savings certificates, been fulfilled?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There was a demand in non-official bodies, including the public, for having another agency for the sale of certificates and banking agents in addition to the postal system. In deference to that

this series has been introduced. As for its effectiveness, it was introduced only in March when Rs. 1 lakh have been subscribed. We expect that it will catch up in the coming months.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister of Finance will be able to tell the House how the money collected from these savings certificates during the month of March compares with the money collected in respect of other certificates during the month of March and whether this scheme, on account of that balance, shows any sign of catching on?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The other certificates must be having very large sales—I do not have the exact amount—because they are very well established. The total collection over the last year has been Rs. 148 crores. Therefore, even distributing *pro rata*, it will be much more. But my point is that with enough publicity and all this, this series also will catch up.

Shri Basumatari: May I know the amount collected by the Government of India from these certificates State-wise?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice for that. This is a question of details.

Master Plan for Irrigation and Power

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*1636. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have planned a Master Plan for the whole of the country, for the development of irrigation and power potential;

(b) if so, the main features of the Plan; and

(c) the total cost of the Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Government of India are considering the preparation of a perspective plan for 20 to 25 years for the development of the remaining irrigation and power potential in the country.

(b) and (c). The details have yet to be worked out.

Re. Starred Question No. 1644

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I request you, Sir, that question No. 1644 may also be taken up along with this?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the Minister to answer question No. 1657 also.....

Shri R. S. Pandey: Question No. 1644.

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different one.

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : देश के अन्दर कृषि और उद्योग के विकास के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सिंचाई और विद्युत् क्षमता का विकास सरकार अति शीघ्र करे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई अल्पकालीन योजना बनाने का विचार किया है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Already plans are under action. We have taken sanction for a large number of projects, both irrigation and power, and they are being implemented.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि सरकार बीस या पच्चीस वर्ष के लिये योजना बना रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी की ओर से कोई अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट सरकार को निकट समय में मिलने की सम्भावना है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not long-term planning; it is a continuation of the present planning in order to exploit the full potential of the country in respect of irrigation and power.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the high rate of electricity, cultivators are feeling very much hesitant to utilise it and it is not used to its fullest capacity; if so, do the Govern-

ment realise that after the cultivators become electricity-minded by use of it at cheaper rates they may be in a position to pay higher rates subsequently?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid I will not be able to say that the people are not taking electricity because of high rates. On the other hand, we find quite a large amount of agitation for getting more and more electricity facilities. But, on the whole, we agree that, if it is possible, we should try to reduce the cost for agriculturists.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पिछली योजना को आप जाने दीजिये लेकिन जैसी योजना आप बना रहे हैं इस योजना में आप क्या यह कर सकेंगे कि किसानों को कुओं आदि के लिए जो बिजली मिलती है वह जब तक राज्य के सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को खुश नहीं करते जब तक कई सौ रुपये आपके राज्य कर्मचारी उन किसानों से नहीं ले लेते हैं तब तक उन्हें बिजली नहीं दी जाती है, तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात की ओर ध्यान देंगे कि किसानों को आसानी से बिजली मिल जाय और इसके लिए नाजायज तौर पर नौकरशाही को पैसा न देना पड़े ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, Sir. If any case is brought to our notice, we will take action.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बहुत से मामले आते हैं लेकिन उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर ऐसे कोई केस हों तो उन्हें भेजें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं पहले भी भेज चुका हूं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । कहने को यहां मन्त्री जी कह देते हैं लेकिन वह अपने वायदों को पूरा नहीं करते हैं ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister would be able to give us a rough estimate of the cost involved in the Master Plan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: According to our calculations, it is expected that the power potential that we should attain by 1980 is 60 million K.W. which amounts to 50 million K.W. more than what we have now. That will cost Rs. 10,000 crores. Similarly, in irrigation sector, we have got to continue our present projects that we have already sanctioned. We have yet to exploit 24 million acres and the country can have 44 million acres under irrigation and that will require roughly about Rs. 5,000 crores. So, in the next few years, we have got a plan for spending Rs. 10,000 crores on power and Rs. 5,000 crores on irrigation.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: In view of the fact that since 17 years the Central Government has failed to settle the water disputes, may I know whether, before framing the Master Plan, any steps, or any consideration in a Conference held recently, have been taken among various States to settle the disputes especially in respect of Godavari and Krishna waters?

Dr. K. L. Rao: A large number of disputes on the river waters have been settled. There are one or two disputes which also are being resolved in such a manner that the development of the State concerned is not hampered.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether lack of irrigation and backwardness of some particular areas due to insufficient irrigational measures would be one of the points for consideration while preparing the Plan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite true that irrigation is one of the most important factors for agriculture.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that in some areas like Assam, the generation of power does not bear any relation to the workload and, if so, why should it be so and what are the various steps that the Government are considering to overcome that difficulty arising from the absence of correlation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We conduct, from year to year, the load surveys and we ascertain exactly what is the requirement and we plan accordingly to meet the requirement of electricity in various areas.

Shri Swell: That is a broad answer. My question was specific. I am asking whether it is a fact that in some areas like Assam, there is no correlation between the generation of power and the utilisation of that power.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the case of Assam, there is a certain amount of power which was built up and it is for the Assam friends like the hon. Member to see that that power is utilised.

Shri S. Kandappan: Recently, the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power stated that the Government was considering the necessity and advisability of taking some nine or a dozen large irrigation schemes. I would like to know whether these will be incorporated in the Master Plan and whether the much-talked-of Hogenakkal scheme will be one of them.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Of course, when the Plan is drawn up, the fact that some of the large projects may have to be accelerated will be taken into consideration. But I will not be able to say whether Hogenakkal project will be one of those that will be selected for consideration.

Shri Balakrishnan: When 20 farmers join together and put up an application asking for a new line, the Department people refuse to give permission for a new line. Such handicaps are there in the development of agriculture. May I, therefore, ask the Government to relax such rules, if there are any?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Where?

Shri Balakrishnan: In every State and especially in Madras State.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I must admit that there are a very large number of applications for the rural electrification and, in fact, all the citizens of India seem to have taken to electricity for their agricultural operations. It is also true that with the present finances at our disposal, we are not able to satisfy all the people. But we make every effort in that direction.

Shri Balakrishnan: My question is that even when 20 farmers join together and put up an application, the Department people say, "No new line will be given".

Mr. Speaker: He is giving the information.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: While replying to the debate, the hon. Minister stated that the major schemes, the multi-purpose projects, will be taken over by the Centre. May I know what progress has been made regarding the Narmada project in view of the discussion the Minister held with the concerned State Chief Ministers?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): So far as the dispute regarding the Narmada project is concerned, I had recently been to Madhya Pradesh and had the opportunity of meeting the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and his experts. We know his view point, the extent of his requirement and the basis on which this dispute can be settled. Now, I propose to visit Gujarat and also other concerned States. After all, if there is any point of difference, I would try to bring all the Chief Ministers concerned together....

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the reaction of the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: His reaction has been very good. He is going to be helpful in the settlement of the dispute in the larger interest of the country.

Shri Nath Pai: In reply to an earlier question, the Minister stated

that the development of other States with regard to the distribution of the waters of Krishna-Godavari will not be allowed to be hampered. He has been entertaining this hope, I think, sincerely, for a very long time and it is known that the distribution of this river system is very inequitable, one State having the benefit over others. May I know what his senior colleague proposes to do to resolve the dispute with a view to ensure that the river waters are equitably distributed between Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and also Maharashtra, if possible?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: This matter has also been taken up by me in hand. I had recently visited Bombay to have a discussion with the Maharashtra Government and in a few days' time, I propose to go to Andhra Pradesh and then also to Mysore. After that, it will be my effort to have this dispute settled amicably by bringing together all the concerned Chief Ministers.

Ravine Lands

*1637. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Natural Resources Committee of the Planning Commission has recommended that in the course of next five years, the ravine lands of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat should be surveyed and reclamation of the areas started;

(b) whether suitable legislation is also proposed to be undertaken for implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the likely expenditure on the scheme?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not yet estimated.

Shri Maheswar Naik: We have gone through three Five Year Plans. May I know whether during all these years, the Planning Commission has done anything in this regard and also towards having a proper survey of the ravine lands?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The area is expected to be very large. It is of order of 3 million hectares. In the Third Plan, Rs. 50 lakhs were put aside for reclamation. As far as the survey is concerned, a comprehensive programme of survey has been drawn up and responsibilities distributed either on the Centre or on the States. I hope that the survey will be carried forward now.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know how much land was actually reclaimed and whether any legislation was necessary for that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: 20,000 acres of land have been reclaimed during the Third Plan.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: There is a ravine reclamation scheme in Gujarat on the river Mahi at Vasad. May I know whether the extensive ravines of the Narmada have been surveyed?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As I have pointed out already, in all about 3 million hectares have to be surveyed, and a detailed programme has been drawn up for the survey. I cannot say which particular area has already been surveyed and which particular area is still to be surveyed.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether Government have enough machinery such as bulldozers and other things for the reclamation of these waste lands?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This programme of reclamation will have to be spread over a number of years, because the area involved is very large, and the expenditure involved would be enormous.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Is the hon. Minister aware that it is beyond the capacity of the States to reclaim these lands, and if so, may I know whether he is thinking of having some organisation which will not only provide the State Government with enough money but also enough equipment to reclaim these lands, and if so, what the same is?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As I have pointed out already, various areas have been, as it were, identified, and the authorities that will have to take the action have also been identified. In some cases, the State Governments are most competent to do it, and elsewhere, the Central Soil Conservation Board or other Central agencies will be available to assist them and to give them whatever technical and other facilities are needed.

श्री अबल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की जो रेवाइन्ड हैं, उनमें कितनी जमीन कलेम की जायेगी, उस पर कितना खर्च पड़ेगा और कितने दिनों में वह काम हो जायेगा ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : यह तो कहना मुश्किल है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने बताया कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रिक्लेमेशन के ऊपर पचास लाख रुपया और 40 हजार एकड़ रिक्लेम करने का लक्ष्य था, लेकिन 20 हजार एकड़ ही रिक्लेम हो पाया ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Has there been any shortfall in the total expenditure during the Third Plan under this head, and if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the money needed for reclamation is concerned, to the best of my knowledge, there is no shortfall.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to arrange, and if that be not so, then are the Central Government considering *suo motu* a large assistance by way of loan or other kind of aid from the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank for reclamation of the Chambal ravines, which will serve the twin objective of tackling the dacoit menace and increasing food production

Shri Asoka Mehta: There are a number of schemes and projects that the Madhya Pradesh Government have put forward, and ultimately, how many of them can be provided for and to what extent they can be provided for is to be determined by the resources available. We are assessing both the resources of the Madhya Pradesh Government as well as the Central assistance that would be available. It is difficult for me to say just now to what extent the reclamation of ravines will form an important segment of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was specific. Has any request been made by the Madhya Pradesh Government for a loan from the World Bank?

Shri Asoka Mehta: That question would arise only if there is a foreign exchange requirement. We do not need foreign exchange for this work. This particular activity will not require any foreign exchange so much as our internal resources. We have to deploy our limited resources on various activities, and that is why I have said that some work will be done, but whether it will be of the order that we would like it to be remains to be seen.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While taking into account the potentialities of the ravine areas in Chambal in Madhya Pradesh, may I know whether Government have taken positive steps to clear the dacoit-infested areas and reclaim them for useful purposes?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This scheme has been going on. I have been pointing out that recently decisions have been taken to push ahead with survey work. How much reclamation work can be taken up in the Fourth Plan

in a matter that is still to be decided in the light of the various other pressing requirements on our limited resources.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

*1638. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों में आरम्भ किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में सभी धर्मों को मानने वाले लोगों ने परिवार नियोजन के तरीके नहीं अपनाये हैं क्योंकि उनमें से कुछ लोग परिवार नियोजन को अपने धर्म के विरुद्ध समझते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि परिवार नियोजन तथा अविवाहित लड़कों और लड़कियों को आसानी से तथा मुफ्त में लूप मिल जाने के कारण, जो उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं; देश में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ रहा है; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उनका जवाब सुन लीजिये ।

Shri B. S. Murthy : (b) It is not a fact that followers of some of the religions in the country have not adopted family planning methods because of religious objections. In no religion family planning is contradicted, though, in some, all the methods may not be approved. With proper education and motivation, followers of all religions are taking to family planning.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that there is an increase in immoral practices in the country as a result of adoption of family planning methods. Loops, which can be inserted only by a trained lady doctor, are allowed only in case of married women.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हर एक धर्म इस के विरुद्ध है । हिन्दू धर्म में इसका विरोध है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पार्ट (सी) की तरफ़ देखिये, इसमें कहा गया है—

"....easy availability of loop free of cost to unmarried boys...."

यह ब्वायेज क्या चीज है, क्या इनको भी लूप दिये जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांस्टीच्यूशन में ऐसा कोई प्रोवीजन नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि धार्मिक क्षेत्र में इसका विरोध नहीं होता है, तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं, उनमें से ऐसे कितने लोगों ने इस योजना में भाग लिया है, उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We have no break-up as between the minority and majority communities in this programme.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान गया है कि विवाहित लड़कियां जो गर्भ रखती हैं, वे प्राइवेट डाक्टर के पास जाकर इलाज करवाती हैं, सरकारी अस्पतालों में इलाज करवाती हैं, इनकी संख्या कितनी है, क्या इसकी खोज की है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We have no figures for such a thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : लीगलाइज कीजिये एबारशन को ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि हिन्दू धर्म में इसको व्यभिचार से भी ज्यादा पाप लिखा है और महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि अकाल का कारण बर्थ कण्ट्रोल है । हम लोग सेल्फ-कण्ट्रोल को मानते हैं, सेल्फ कण्ट्रोल के बजाय बर्थ कण्ट्रोल करना महापाप है, महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्तों के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है ।

इसका जवाब तो मिलना चाहिये, हिन्दू धर्म में यह सबसे बड़ा पाप है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने धार्मिक उपदेश दे दिया है, हमने सुन लिया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन्होंने हिन्दू धर्म को पढ़ा भी है या नहीं ?

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government have taken steps to confer with the various religious leaders and to bring home to them the need for family planning to be introduced in all parts of the coutry, and if so, whether any success has been achieved in regard to that proposal?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As I have already stated, no religious group is against it. Therefore, there is no need for such a conference, as has been advised by my hon. friend.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Just a little while ago, Shri Madhu Limaye had said 'Legalise abortion'. Shri Yashpal Singh is even against the use of loops. In between these, where do we stand? Where does the party stand?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua stands in between Shri Yashpal Singh and Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that family planning in the country has met with failure since proper attention could not be given by the Health Ministry to this matter, and if so, whether a separate Ministry of Family Planning will be set up to have this work done?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not accept the statement of the hon. Member. Family planning is making very encouraging progress in the country.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Water Shortage in Delhi

\+

SNQ. 30. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of water at Wazirabad reservoir has gone down considerably in the past few days and that Delhi will have to face an acute water shortage in the ensuing summer;

(b) whether this is due to the fact that Punjab has refused to release additional water and also because the 40 million gallon plant inaugurated recently is not fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c) The level of water at Wazirabad had gone down by about 2-1/4 ft. However, the Government of Punjab have since agreed to release 350 cusecs of water. According to yesterday's information, 700 cusecs are now being released. It is hoped that no water shortage would be experienced in the ensuing summer.

The 40 MGD Plant has been partly commissioned to supply additional quantity of water and with the augmentation of raw water supply from the Government of Punjab, the sup-

plies from this Plant would be stepped up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What was the reason for the Punjab Government not agreeing to augment the supply of water until yesterday and what reasons have prevailed with them now to agree to release this water?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Actually the Punjab Government had agreed to give 325 cusecs whenever it is required for Delhi. They have been trying to do that. Recently, due to extreme heat conditions and the extra quantity of water being taken by Delhi city this year, the level at Wazirabad had gone down. We took this up with the Punjab Government and they were kind enough to spare from their limited resources, som water this year, and they are letting down much more water than what they had generally agreed to give. They are now releasing as much as 700 cusecs, a very large quantity, twice what they had promised. I should say that the Punjab Government have done very well to assist Delhi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why was this 40 MGD plant which was inaugurated recently not commissioned into full use until very recently, if at all, and have Government been able to make a perspective plan of the water requirements of the capital for the next five or seven years and make necessary arrangements so that each summer would not come with possible apprehensions and misgivings in the capital of scarcity of water?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It has to be noted that all the capital cities, whether New York, London or any other, have always difficulties of water supply because cities expand even after water supplies are exhausted. Similarly, we have trouble in Delhi. But we have very good neighbouring States who are very patriotic. They want to see that the capital city does not suffer for want of water. Therefore, both UP and Punjab have been assisting us with the water required. Both States have agreed to do so and I do not think there will be any trouble so far as Delhi's water supply is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He asked why the 40 MGD plant was not commissioned earlier and why it had taken so much time.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is always so in engineering structures. If one is scheduled to be put up in one year, it always takes twice the time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमने अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन में 45 करोड़ आदमियों के लिये न्यूट्रिशस फूड देने का वादा किया हुआ है और हम पानी भी नहीं दे सकते । साउथ एवेन्यू में, जहां ला मैकर्स रहते हैं, दस दस घंटे तक पानी बन्द रहता है । ऐसी हालत में जब कि दस दस, बारह बारह घंटों तक एम० पी० लोगों को प्यासे रहना पड़ता है तो आम पब्लिक की क्या हालत होगी । सरकार या तो पानी का इन्तजाम करे वर्ना ईमानदारी के साथ इस्तीफा दे दे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों में से वह कौनसा काम करने के लिये तैयार है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the case of Delhi city, the main problem is one of the distribution mains. There are not mains to take away the water from Wazirabad to all the places. That is always the case whenever there is a city very rapidly developing. Recently, they have appointed a special officer in the water storage section to look into this matter and see what measures are needed to improve the capital's water supply with various systems. But it will take a few years before there will be a perfect distribution system in Delhi.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया । एक गिलास पानी के लिये पास पड़ोस नागरिक खड़े होते हैं । आप चल कर खुद देख लीजिये । जब सरकार इन्तजाम नहीं

कर सकती तो उसके होने से क्या फायदा है। एक एक गिलास पानी के लिये पचास पचास आदमी तड़प रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दी० चं० शर्मा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is gratifying to note that adequate supplies of water will be available to Delhi. May I know if the Minister of Health and Family Planning knows that the water of Delhi is contaminated, is not pure and makes people liable to gastronomic troubles, speedy ageing and very quick greying of the hair.....

Shri Raghunath Singh: Like his.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if from the health point of view the water is examined to see that the water supplied to the people here is not such as produces incidental, accidental and other diseases?

Shri B. S. Murthy: If the hon. Member would please give information about the allegations he has made, naturally we are bound to take cognisance of it.

Mr. Speaker: Is he satisfied with the water supplied? He should say whether the water being supplied to Delhi is good for health.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is so. The water supplied is good and pure. Constant tests are being done to ensure that the purity of the water is kept.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sullage water flows into the river; the river is polluted. All kinds of things are getting into it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि कुछ दिन के बाद हम पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी देना प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके अन्दर दिल्ली में जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां हैं वह भी आती हैं जहां पर पानी की अधिक तंगी है। क्या वहां पर कोई विशेष प्रकार के नल आदि लगाये जायेंगे ताकि उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी मिल सके। ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के सामने है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted already, there is a large quantity of water available to Delhi City as a whole. But it may not reach various parts because pipes have got to be laid. The distribution system does not completely cover the whole city. The city is growing so rapidly that it is not possible to cope with it in a short time. Therefore, there may be colonies which may have to suffer for some time.

Shri Kapur Singh: Just now some hon. Member from the Government Benches suggested in answer to a question which was put from this side that if water is not freely available, coca-cola may be taken. Are Government aware that even coca-cola is not freely available?

Mr. Speaker: Some Member has suggested it. No Minister has said that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that despite all the assurances of Governernment about supply of adequate water, in government colonies in South Delhi, specially Ramakrishna Puram and other Purams, no water is available, and if it is available, it is hardly for one hour during summer? What concrete steps have been taken to see that side by side with the construction of new quarters, arrangements are also made to supply water and other amenities?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that Ramakrishna Puram is one of the highest sites in Delhi and the pressure is not sufficient to supply water there all the time. So they have taken special steps to construct a reservoir. That has been taken up for construction and it is hoped what then it is completed, water will be available there as required.

श्री जागड़ी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जमुना जी के पानी

से दिल्ली के पानी की जरूरत पूरी होती है और वह पानी पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को फसलों के पानी का काट कर दिया जाता है जिससे कि खाद्यान्न पर असर पड़ता है तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा तरीका बना रही है या सोच रही है कि ट्यूबवैल आदि लगा कर पास के पानी का प्रबन्ध किया जाय और जो पानी अभी काटा जाता है वह खेतों को मिला लें और किसानों को खेतों के लिए उचित मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध किया जा सके ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: After all Delhi is a city on the Jamuna bank and is entitled to have water as much as any other city. But I quite appreciate that the farmer should not be deprived of water. After all the consumption of water here is but small compared to what is used in agricultural practice Nevertheless every step is being taken to strike tubewells and improve the supply of water from the underground sources also. The Ramganga and other reserboirs when they are constructed, will step up the Delhi water supply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kosi river

***1639. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 450 on the 10th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Technical Committee set up by the Government of Bihar to examine the residual problems of Kosi river has since been received; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The report of the Technical Committee which was presented to the Bihar Government on the 7th May, 1966 is now under the consideration of the State Government.

Development of Hill areas

***1640. Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Lal. dhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have approached the Central Government for assistance in a special programme to be taken up for the development of agriculture and allied subjects in hill areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). No request for Central assistance for agricultural and other projects for hill areas in Assam has been received from the State Government. However, the Joint Centre-State Study Team on the development of Assam hill districts is shortly expected to submit its detailed proposals.

Raids in Bombay and Rajasthan

1641. Shri Nardeo Soatak:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Ram Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 1117 on the 14th April, 1966 regarding raids in Bombay and Rajasthan and state:

(a) the time by which Government propose to complete investigations;

(b) whether the valuables are kept in the custody of the Reserve Bank of India or not; and

(c) if not, the agency in whose custody and the place where these valuables have been kept and the arrangements made for its safety?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a). The investigations are likely to be completed within two months of the disposal of the writ petitions, which have been filed by the assessee before the Rajasthan High Court.

(b) and (c). The cash has been deposited with the Reserve Bank of India. The gold seized by the Income-tax Department has in turn been seized by the Central Excise Authorities under the Gold Control Rules and deposited with Treasury Officer, Jaipur. The ornaments and silver utensils are kept in safes in the Income-tax Office Strong Room. An armed guard is posted to ensure safety.

Industrial Development of Hill Areas

*1642. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Viswa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a separate body consisting of the representatives of the Centre, Assam Government and Hill districts to undertake industrial and transport development of the area;

(b) if so, whether Government will assure the financial assistance to execute the programme so drawn up; and

(c) the recommendations made by Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission who recently made a survey in Assam?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Study Team is engaged in finalising its proposals in consultation with the Government of Assam.

Aid from U.K.

1643. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has lately spelt out her intention to contribute towards the fulfilment of the Fourth Five Year Plan of India through Aid India Consortium;

(b) if so, the amount of aid proposed to be extended to India by U.K.; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). U.K., as a member of the Aid India Consortium, is expected to consider specifically India's Fourth Plan requirements only in the Consortium meeting to be held later in this year under the auspices of the World Bank. However pending this meeting the U.K. has made available to Government of India an aid of £17 million (Rs. 22.67 crores) as an advance instalment of its normal aid pledge for 1966-67. The Government of India has warmly welcomed this assistance.

Central Control of Irrigation Projects

*1644. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to take over 8 or 9 irrigation projects which are now in different stages of construction in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the irrigation projects which are likely to be taken over by Government; and

(c) the reasons which necessitated such action?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The general question as to the manner of financing and execution of major irrigation and multipurpose projects is being reviewed. No decision has yet been taken on this subject.

(c) Some States are unable to provide adequate funds for speedy execution of such projects within their plan ceilings.

Private Practice by Principals of Medical Colleges

*1645. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any general rule applicable to all Medical Colleges run under the Central Government prohibiting private practice by the Principals of such Colleges;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Principal of the Maulana Azad Medical College which is under the Delhi Administration is being allowed private practice; and

(c) if so, the special reasons to make this departure in this case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Dr. P. C. Dhanda, Principal of the Maulana Azad Medical College has been allowed restricted private practice outside office hours without detriment to official duties as Principal of the College. No non-practising allowance is allowed to him. Dr. Dhanda was selected for appointment to the post on the recommendation of the U.P.S.C. He was considered eminently suitable for the post. He had asked for certain facilities to be given to him in addition to his salary and the Union Public Service Commission had no objection to these facilities being granted to him. In these circumstances Dr. Dhanda has been allowed restricted private practice. He has been appointed on contract for a period of two years in the first instance and the post has been excluded from the Central Health Service for the period that Dr. Dhanda will hold it.

Income Tax Written Off

1647. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri B. P. Yadav:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax arrears of several assessees were written off or scaled down in 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) if so, the names of those assessees whose arrears of more than ten lakhs each were so treated;

(c) the reasons for writing off or scaling down in each case; and

(d) the authority which took the decision in each case.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Income-tax arrears of some assessees were written off or scaled down in 1963-64 and 1964-65.

(b) There were six such cases;

(i) Shri Motilal Mulchand, Dharanghdra (Saurashtra).

(ii) Shri Mytheen Kunju, Quilon.

(iii) M/s. Padam Chand & Co. Delhi.

(iv) Raja Kali Prasad Singh, Jharia.

(vi) Mulla Lakshmi Narayana Swami, Tadpatri (Distt. Anantpur)

(vi) M/s. Beharilal Ramcharan and Partners, Kanpur.

(c) Arrears of Income-tax were scaled down in each of these cases on the basis of information obtained on close enquiry as to the sufficiency of assets of the assessees and their capacity to pay.

(d) The Central Board of Direct Taxes in all the cases, with the con-

currence of the Minister in the cases mentioned at S.Nos. (ii), (iv) of part (b) above.

Per Capita Income in States

*1648. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected any figures of the Per capita income in the Urban centres of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Delhi and the poorest districts in Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a study with a view to take effective remedial acaion for the purpose of reducing the disparity?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government is not currently proposing to conduct surveys intended to throw up estimates of per capita income for individual cities or individual districts.

N.G.Os of Kerala

*1649. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Gazetted Officers of Kerala have informed Government that they will boycott the new pay scales announced by the Kerala Pay Commission;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to settle the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Government of Kerala have received resolution to this effect from some service associations

(b) and (c). The State Government have examined the demands of the Non-Gazetted officers in the light of the available resources and have offered to sanction one increment to all those Non-Gazetted officers who get a benefit of less than Rs. 5 a month as a result of pay fixation and also to sanction one incremnt to all those with not less than 15 years of service.

Liberalisation for attracting Foreign Investment

*1650. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are currently engaged in discussion with the World Bank and other industrial agencies on the question of introducing liberalisation for attracting foreign investment; and

(b) if so, by what time a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government has been engaged in discussion with the World Bank for project and non-project aid. In the course of such discussions liberalisation of control of essential imports has been mentioned but not as part of any negotiation. Nor is liberalisation of imports purposive to attract foreign investment.

(b) The question does not arise.

Gold Seized at Palam Airport, New Delhi

*1651. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Miniser of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 100 tolas of gold was seized from an Indian National at Palam Airport on the 23rd April, 1966;

(b) if so, the circumstances of seizure;

(c) whether there is reason to suspect the hand of international gangs in this smuggling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). In the late hours of 23rd April, 1966 the customs officers at Palam airport apprehended an Indian national who had arrived from Bombay and on search of his person recovered 1000 tolas of gold with foreign markings valued at about Rs. 62,500 at the international rate.

(c) Investigations which are in progress have not so far revealed the hand of any international gang of smugglers in this case.

(d) Does not arise.

Irrigation and Power Projects in Fourth Plan

*1652. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission propose to lay down certain priorities regarding implementation of Irrigation and Power projects in the Fourth Plan to get the maximum return out of limited resources; and

(b) the broad features which are being worked out to give financial help to the various State Governments in a much bigger way to expedite the excution of major projects which are held up for want of adequate finances?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) At the meeting of the National Development Council held on September 5 and 6, 1965 the priorities regarding implementation of major and medium irrigation schemes were indicated as below:

'In the Fourth Plan, there should be emphasis on consolidation of irrigation schemes already completed, by speeding up the utilisation of the potential already created. High priority should be given to completion of continuing schemes, including measures needed to take the irrigation water right up to the cultivators' fields, e.g. construction of field channels, which is the responsibility of the beneficiaries.'

In respect of power projects, allocations of Plan outlays were made keeping in view the power requirements.

(b) The provision for irrigation and power schemes will be made within the total provision under the States' Five Year Plans. The scheme of financing of the States' Fourth Five Year Plan outlays which would include the outlay for irrigation and power projects, will be worked out at the time of the finalisation of the States' Fourth Five Year Plans.

गंडक परियोजना

*1653. **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धन की कमी के कारण गण्डक परियोजना का काम पूरा होने में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिये सरकार का किस प्रकार धन जुटाने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य के बजट में 1966-67 के लिये 9.18 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध है। इसके प्रति केन्द्रीय बजट में इस परियोजना के लिये निर्धारित ऋण सहायता के रूप में 3 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। गण्डक परियोजना पर कार्य की गति को कायम रखा जा सकता है यदि राज्य सरकार द्वारा बजट में प्रतिबन्धित धन राशि उपलब्ध हो जाए।

यह सम्भव है कि पुन: समायोजन करके अथवा इस प्रबन्ध को बढ़ा कर केन्द्रीय सहायता में वृद्धि की जाए।

Issue of 'P' Forms by Reserve Bank

***1654. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of inordinate delay in getting 'P' forms from the Reserve Bank of India for obtaining foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to obviate this delay and consequent inconvenience to the applicants?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Government are generally satisfied that there is no inordinate delay in the disposal of 'P' form applications by the Reserve Bank of India if the applications are complete in all respects.

(b) Question does not arise.

Narmada River Project

***1655. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the concerned States to the reocmmendations made by Khosla Committee on the Narmada Project;

(b) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra with him has been held; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). Discussions are still going on with representatives of the concerned States. It is only after the round of discussions has been completed that it would be possible to assess the position.

Holding of Shares by Shrimati Mundhra in U.K.

***1655A. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shrimati Y. D. Mundhra, wife of Shri Haridas Mundhra, holds shares in Hoare Miller Ltd. Registered office Mint Walk, Croydon, Surerey U.K.;

(b) whether it has been investigated into by the Department as to how she acquired this huge amount and whether it is accounted or unaccounted money; and

(c) if so the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The information has been called for and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

विश्व बैंक का कृषि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन

***1656. श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक के प्रतिनिधियों ने एक प्रतिवेदन दिया है जिस में उन्होंने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि की आलोचना की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कृषि के लिये विदेशी सहायता पर इससे क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) विश्व बैंक के अधिकारियों ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कृषि और कृषि-

उत्पादन की समीक्षा की है और विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष को अपनी रिपोर्ट का प्रारूप दे दिया है ।

(ख) चूंकि रिपोर्ट अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुई है, इसलिए इस समय यह अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि कृषि के लिए मिलने वाली विदेशी सहायता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिंचाई कार्यक्रम

*1657. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये सिंचाई कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा अन्तिम रूप में तैयार कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर लिया गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) आशा है कि 1966-67 के दौरान बड़ी तथा मंझली सिंचाई स्कीमों से लगभग 25 लाख एकड़ की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता उत्पन्न होगी ।

Western Kosi Canal

*1658. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hurdles in the way of proceeding with the work of Western Kosi Canal arising out of objections raised by the Govenment of Nepal have been cleared now;

(b) whether the question of realignment of the said canal has been fianally settled; and

(c) the nature of changes effected and the resulting effect of such changes as regards areas to be irrigated both in Nepal and in the State of Bihar?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). Negotiations with His Majesty's Government of Nepal in regard to the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal and other aspects are likely to be finalised shortly, thereby enabling work on the Canal to proceed.

तस्करी में एक संसद सदस्य की कार का प्रयोग

*1659. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हो० ना० मुकर्जी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री तस्करी में एक संसद् सदस्य की कार के प्रयोग के बारे में 7 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3446 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्याय निर्णयन सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संसद् सदस्य के विरुद्ध, जिसकी कार का प्रयोग तस्करी में किया गया था, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उस कार में चोरी छिपे ले जाया जा रहा कितना निषिद्ध सोना पकड़ा गया था ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस बात का सबूत है कि संसद् सदस्य को कार का प्रयोग अवैध सोने को ले जाने के लिये किया गया है । कार जब्त कर ली गई है और जब्ती के बदले में उसे छुड़ाने के लिये 16,000 रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया है । चूंकि सोने को चोरी छिपे ले जाने में संसद् सदस्य शामिल नहीं थे, इसलिये व्यक्तिगत रूप से उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस मामले में बम्बई के कालबादेवी क्षेत्र के एक मकान से 1090 तोला सोना बरामद हुआ था ।

Enquiry into the Death of Ex-M P.

*1660. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the assurances given by the Minister of External Affaffirs in the course of an obituary referen e on the 25th April, 1966 in respect of a former Member of Parliament and state:

(a) whether an inquiry has been held in the matter; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Plann'ng (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The History Sheet of Shri Rajindra Singh who died in the Willingdon Hospital has been studied. The patient was admitted in the Nursing Home on the 8th April, 1966 and died on 22nd April, 1966. The patient had died of prolonged toxaemia due to liver abscess.

No enquiry is called for since it has been ascertained to Government's satisfaction that every possible are and attention was given to the patient.

Kerala Land Reforms Act

5391. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify the Kerala Land Reforms Act;

(b) if so, the main amendments proposed in the Act;

(c) whether Government have appointed any machinery to examine this Act; and

(d) if so, their recommendations?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Amendments to a few sections of the Kerala Land Reforms Act are under the consideration of the State Government; but the proposal has yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). The question of constituting a committee for reviewing progress of implementation of the Land Reforms Act, is under the active consideration of the State Government.

Committee on Untouchability

5392. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on untouchability and economic and education uplift for Scheduled Castes toured Kerala;

(b) whether they have observed that the reservation 10 per cent vacancies are not strictly enforced in Kerala;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the observations of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Committee has not submitted its report yet.

Nurses in Kerala

5393. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is dearth of nurses in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of posts vacant at present;

(c) whether there is an increasing demand for nurses from other States also; and

(d) the schemes now operating for the training of nurses?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) About 300.

(c) Yes. There is general shortage of qualified nurses in the country. Most of the States try to meet their needs mainly from the output of their own training schools.

(d) There are two schemes—(i) training of nurses, and (ii) training of auxiliary-nurse-midwives, under which Central assistance is provided to the State Governments and voluntary organisations for the establishment of new institutions for training of nurses and auxiliary-nurse-midwives and for expansion of the training facilities in the existing institutions.

महाराष्ट्र में ग्राम जल सम्भरण योजनायें

5394. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री कांबले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई ग्राम पेय जल सम्भरण योजना की क्रियान्विति पर होने वाले खर्च का महाराष्ट्र तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारें क्रमशः कितना-कितना भाग वहन करेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० मूर्ति) : राष्ट्रीय जल पूर्ति एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्राम जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता उनके खर्च के 50 प्रतिशत तक अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है । शेष खर्च राज्य सरकार और/अथवा हितग्राही वहन करते हैं ।

स्थानीय विकास कार्यों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामों में नलों द्वारा पानी पहुचाने की योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता साधारणतया उनके खर्च के 50 प्रतिशत तक ही अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है । शेष खर्च की पूर्ति राज्य सरकार, जिला परिषद् जिला विकास समितियों आदि द्वारा तथा सार्वजनिक अंशदान से दी जाती है । दुर्गम अथवा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में चलाई गई योजनाओं के मामले में सार्वजनिक अंशदान में समुचित शिथिलता बरती जा सकती है । इस प्रकार इन क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता योजनाओं के कुल खर्च के 50 प्रतिशत से उतना अधिक हो सकती है जितना लोगों से प्राप्त होने वाले अंशदान में कमी की जायेगी । तथापि जनता का अंशदान जो इस योजना की आधारभूत शर्तों में से एक है, पूर्णतया समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता जन जाति के लोगों की बहुलता वाले क्षेत्रों में चलायी जाने वाला योजनाओं का सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार के नाम में डाला जा सकता है ।

Chit Fund Companies in Delhi

5395. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the extension of Madras Chit Fund Act, 1961, to the Union Territory of Delhi in April, 1964 a large number of Chit Fund Companies of Delhi have stopped payment to their chit holders against the chits floated prior to the extension of the said Act to Delhi;

(b) whether complaints have been received from the subscribers of the Globe Benefit Chit Fund Private Limited, Delhi against the non-payment of their dues by the said Company; and

(c) if so, the action taken to safeguard the interests of the subscribers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, was brought into force with effect from the 15th July, 1964. Since then, certain complaints have been received regarding the non-payment of chit money under contracts, which were concluded before that date.

(b) Yes.

(c) The complaints have been sent to the police for investigation.

Central Government's Financial Work at Kanpur

5396. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced changes in the working of the Central Government's Financial Work at Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether the Kanpur office of the Reserve Bank of India has been entrusted with the Central Government work so far done by the State Bank of India;

(c) if so, the reasons for the change; and

(d) the other details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India at Kanpur has, with effect from the 1st April, 1968, taken over from the State Bank of India, treasury agencies functions, so far as receipts and payments on account of the Central Government are concerned. It is expected that the work relating to the management of public debt, within the area of Uttar Pradesh State, will also be transferred to the Kanpur office of the Reserve Bank in the very near future.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank has constructed a new building at Kanpur. As sufficient space is available in this building, it has been decided, in accordance with the bank's normal practice at places at which it has adequate accommodation and staff, that treasury agency and other connected business should be transacted by the bank directly for the Central and State Governments. It is proposed that the question of taking over from the State Bank of India the work relating to receipts and payments on account of the State Government at Kanpur should also be considered after some time.

Children Educational Allowance

5397. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Children Educational Allowance was actually sanctioned/meant for those Government employees' children who could not keep their children with them either for want of residential accommodation or posted at non-family station; and

(b) if not, the criteria for sanction the amount of Rs. 10 P.M. per child from class I to VI and Rs. 15 p.m. per child from class VI to XI especially when there is no tuition fees upto VI standard throughout India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. The Children's Educational Allowance was sanctioned in respect of children who study and stay at a place other than the headquarters and/or residence of the Government servant for any reason whatsoever.

(b) The allowance is admissible at the rate of Rs. 10 per child for education in classes I to V and at Rs. 15 P.M. per child for education in classes VI to XI. As the allowances is intended to meet a part of the additional expenditure incurred on boarding and lodging of children, who study and stay away from the Government servant, it is allowed irrespective of whether any tuition fees are paid or not.

Water Supply Schemes for Madras State

5398. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of schemes sanctioned for Madras State during the Third Plan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme—Urban and Rural;

(b) the amount allotted and the amount actually spent on these schemes; and

(c) the financial share of the Centre State and Panchayats in the implementation of these schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of this House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6315/66].

(b) During the Third Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1052.51 lakhs was paid to the State Government as loan for the implementation of urban water supply and drainage.

Tawa Multi-Purpose Project

5399. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2408 on the 9th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned additional assistance during the current year over and above the allocation in the State Plan for financing the Tawa Multi-Purpose Project, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) when the Project is likely to be completed;

(e) whether any dead-line has been fixed for the same; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No request for additional financial assistance in 1966-67 has so far been received from the State Government.

(d) to (f). No deadline has yet been fixed for completion of this major project, as it depends on the availability of funds from year to year.

Sterilization Operations in Orissa

5400. Dr. Kohor:
Shri Mahananda:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people, both male and female who have been sterilised by operation; and

(b) the number of loops distributed in the State of Orissa, district-wise during the current calendar year, so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 22,767 vasectomy operations were performed in Orissa State during the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st March, 1966. The number of tubectomy operations during this period is reported to be nil.

(b) 50,000 loops were supplied to Orissa State during the period 1st January, 1966 to 31st March, 1966. Figures for district wise distribution are not available.

Family Planning Training Centres in Orissa

5401. Dr. Kohor:
Shri Mahananda:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning training centres in the State of Orissa

and the places where the training is being given at present;

(b) whether the trainees are only the medical personnel or others too;

(c) the number of trained personnel so far; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of training centres?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) One; at Cuttack.

(b) Both medical and para-medical personnel are trained at the Centre.

(c) The number of personnel trained at the Centre so far is as follows:

Doctors	402
Extension Educators	75
Field Workers	144
Lady Health Visitors	27
Social Workers	38
TOTAL :	686

(d) Yes, Sir. One more training centre for the State of Orissa has already been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Hydro-Electric Project on Salunki River

5402. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to erect a hydro-electricity project on the waterfall of Salunki River at Putudi near the headquarter of Phulbani District in Orissa State during the next Five Year Plan on which a preliminary survey has already been done;

(b) if so, whether any suggestions have been received from the Planning Commission; and

(c) the proposal of Government on the subject?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Organisations

5403. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Organisations at present working in the country separately, State-wise, with names and address;

(b) the financial assistance given to each such organisations during the last 3 years uptodate;

(c) whether Government are asking for the detailed report of proper utilisation of the aid; and

(d) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the report and propose to increase the present aid?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6316/66].

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government are satisfied with the utilisation of grants-in-aid. During the Third Five Year Plan the provision for Grants-in-aid to non-official organisations was Rs. 1.25 crores. It has been decided to make a tentative provision of Rs. 3.00 crores during the Fourth Plan for this scheme.

Removal of Hoardings Publicising Loops

5404. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to remove hoarded advertisements and

boards publicising 'Loop' in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for installing them in the first place?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No. The hoardings are not proposed to be removed but their design will be changed.

(b) In the normal course, the design was to be changed every three months. Since some people have not liked the present design, it is being changed earlier.

(c) The hoardings were put up to bring to the notice of the people the latest method for family planning. This purpose has largely been served. For continued motivation, new design is being prepared.

Palai Central Bank

5405. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4580 on the 28th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the reasons for slow realisation of the loans and advances by the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank; and

(b) the action Government propose to take to expedite the realisation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The liquidation proceedings are conducted under the supervision of the High Court. Litigation for the recovery or realisation of the assets is necessarily time-consuming. In a few cases, the Court has also extended the time for the repayment of the debts due to the bank. Every effort is however being made to expedite the liquidation proceedings.

Unauthorised Occupants of Government Quarters in Delhi

5406. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised occupants of Government quarters in Delhi who have been given alternative accommodation; and

(b) the number of those who have not been provided with alternative accommodation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). As a rule, unauthorised occupants of Government residences are not provided with any alternative accommodation.

Wiremen in C.P.W.D.

5407. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum technical qualification of competency Class II and competency Class I have been prescribed for promotion appointment to the posts of Assistant Wireman, Wireman, Electrician in C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that trade test is taken for promotions to the higher posts;

(c) whether, in cases of promotion, trade test is taken even when the candidate has passed the examination and has obtained the licence from the State/Central Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) The prescription of Trade Test for promotion to Assistant Wireman, Wireman and Electrician is in accordance with the general practice of prescribing Trade Tests for promotion to semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled posts.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

5408. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1699 on the 2nd December, 1965 and state:

(a) the details of the steps taken with regard to 155 cases of unauthorised construction which have come to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at regarding 4 cases pending in the Courts;

(c) the stage at which the acquisition proceedings with regard to built-up portion in Khasra No. 136 are at present;

(d) when the compensation or alternative plot will be given to those whose land has been acquired in Khasra No. 136; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in paying compensation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No steps have been taken to demolish the unauthorised structures in Srinivaspuri except in two cases.

(b) All the four cases are still pending in the courts.

(c) to (e). Notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued, but that under section 6 has not yet been issued. This is because a decision has not yet been taken whether this land should be acquired or whether the unauthorised structures standing thereon should be regularised. If it is decided to acquire this land, the land owners will be given compensation or alternative developed plots of land.

Tribal Development Blocks

5409. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of the Tribal Development Blocks in the country has been made lately to assess the progress of development made in the areas and among the people;

(b) if so, when this survey was made;

(c) the aspects in which the Tribal Development Blocks have made progress; and

(d) the percentage of benefits which have accrued to the Tirbal people in those blocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Committee on Special Multiourpose Tribal Blocks made a study of selected Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks during 1959-60. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission made a study of the Tribal Development Blocks in the country in 1960-61. A number of studies of limited scope on specific problems of the tribals, such as indebtedness and bonded labour, are also made from time to time in few selected Tribal Development Blocks by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the National Institute of Community Development and the Joint State—Centre Study Team of the Planning Commission for Hill Districts of Assam.

(c) The progress has not been uniform in all the Tribal Development Blocks, because of the differences in the social and economic conditions of the tribals and in their capacity to assimilate the change. Generally, there has been good progress in educational schemes, economic development schemes and communications.

(d) It is not possible to give any percentage for the benfits which accrued to the tribal people.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

5410. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समयोपरि भत्ते की योजना के अन्तर्गत 1962–63, 1963–64 और 1964–65 में अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में दी गई राशियों में कितना अन्तर है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान आपातकाल को ध्यान में रखते हुए समयोपरि भत्ता योजना को बन्द करके बचत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) समयोपरि भत्ते की योजना के अनुसार, जो द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश पर बनायी गयी थी और जो कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य ऐसे कर्मचारियों पर लागू होती है जिनके काम का निर्दिष्ट समय और उसकी प्रकृति वैसी ही है जैसी कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की, समयोपरि भत्ता राजपत्रित अधिकारियों, 500 रुपये या इससे अधिक प्रति मास वेतन पाने वाले अराजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों और पर्यवेक्षणात्मक पदों पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को तब तक नहीं दिया जाता जब तक वे कुछ शर्तें पूरी न करते हों। मई, 1965 में समाप्त हुए तीन वर्षों में सचिवालय के कार्यालयों में दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की रकम इस प्रकार थी :—

	रुपये
जून, 1962 से मई, 1963 तक	22,60,720
जून, 1963 से मई, 1964 तक	26,84,396
जून, 1964 से मई, 1965 तक	35,58,569

(ख) जी नहीं। लेकिन एक जनवरी, 1966 से समयोपरि भत्ते की दरें घटा दी गयी थीं और ये घटी हुई दरें काम के दिनों, रविवार और छुट्टी के अन्य सभी दिनों पर समान रूप से लागू होती है।

कार्यालय के लिये स्थान की कमी

5411. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्यालय स्थान के लिये आवश्यकता 1956-57 में 42 लाख 55 हजार वर्ग फुट से बढ़ कर इस समय 63 लाख 67 हजार वर्ग फुट हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद कार्यालय स्थान की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) अपेक्षित कार्यालय स्थान की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कुल कितने धन की आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में विशेष रूप से 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण तथा 1965 के पाकिस्तानी हमले के बाद सरकारी गतिविधियों में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है, तथा इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कार्यालय वास में निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) कार्यालय वास की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नांकित उपाय किये गये हैं:—

(i) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नये कार्यालय भवनों के निर्माण में तेजी कर कर दी गयी है ।

(ii) कुछ सरकारी कार्यालयों को दिल्ली के बाहर भेजने का प्रयत्न किया गया है ताकि दिल्ली में भीड़ भाड़ को कम किया जा सके ।

(iii) प्रदर्शनी मैदान के विभिन्न मण्डपों को कार्यालय वास के उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है ।

(ग) दिल्ली में जब निर्माणाधीन स्थायी भवन तैयार हो जायेंगे तो स्थाई वास की कुल कमी लगभग 24·00 लाख वर्ग फीट होगी । इस वास के निर्माण के लिए लगभग अनुमातः 10·80 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी ।

(घ) अत्यधिक वित्तीय कमी के कारण वित्त मंत्रालय ने चालू बजट में नए भवनों के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था करना स्वीकार नहीं किया । फिर भी उन्होंने यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण जुलाई में किया जायेगा तथा यदि वित्तीय स्थिति ने अनुमति दी तो निधियों का आंवटन कर दिया जायेगा ।

विदेशों के दौरों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी

5412. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में औद्योगिक कार्यों और अध्ययन कार्यों के हेतु विदेशों के दौरों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा के वार्षिक नियतन में कितनी कमी की गई ; और

(ख) क्या यह कटौती वर्ष 1966-67 में भी जारी रखने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक और अध्ययन सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिए की जाने वाली विदेशी यात्राओं जैसे प्रयोजनों के लिए समय समय पर विदेशी मुद्रा का निर्धारण उस ढंग से नहीं किया जाता जिस तरह वस्तुओं के आयातों के लिए किया जाता है । इन मामलों की छानबीन इनके महत्व को देखते हुए समय समय पर निर्धारित की जाने वाली सामान्य नीतियों के अनुसार की जाती है । इसलिए ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित विदेशी मुद्रा में कमी करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध

5413. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तकनीकी ज्ञान प्राप्त करने और उच्च अध्ययन के लिये विदेश जाने वाले

व्यक्तियों पर भी विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये है ; और

(ग) 1965–66 में उक्त कार्यों के लिये कुल कितनी धन राशि मंजूर की गई और उसमें से वस्तुतः कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ,

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जी हां

(ख) 19 अगस्त, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 108 के उत्तर में सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा गया था कि जिसमें बताया गया था कि 1965–66 में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति अपनाई गयी थी ।

(ग) विदेशों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए 3.53 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा दी गयी थी जो तकनीकी शिक्षा और दूसरे प्रकार की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए थी । विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रेषण, अधिकृत व्यापारियों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये परमिटों के आधार पर किया जाता है और इस प्रकार वास्तविक रूप से भेजी गई और सूचित की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा का अलग से हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता ।

Unrealised Customs Duty

5414. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly Rs. 1.5 crores as arrears of customs duty are lying unrealised in the country on the 30th June, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) According to Government's information the arrears of customs duty lying unrealised as on 30th June, 1965 amount to Rs. 84 lakhs only (Approx.).

(b) After issue of demand notices, the parties are being regularly reminded to pay the duty and on their failure to pay the duty, following action is being taken depending on the merits of each case:

(i) Any money owing to the party by the Customs Department is deducted for being adjusted against the outstanding demand.

(ii) Detention and sale of goods under the control of the Customs Department is being resorted to, if the owner of the goods does not pay the duty.

(iii) Where the measures mentioned at (i) and (ii) do not prove fruitful, certificates specifying the amounts due from the party concerned are sent to the Collector of the district in which the party owns any property or resides or carries on business and the said Collector on receipt of such certificates proceeds to recover the specified amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

In some baggage cases the nearest Central Excise/Customs officers are instructed to contact the parties concerned to expedite recovery.

Krishna-Godavari Waters Dispute

5415. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Jashwant Mehta:

Will the **Minister of Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested that a Tribunal be set up to resolve the Krishna-Godavari dispute;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). Yes. The request was made in 1963. Government believes that river disputes should be settled as far as possible through negotiations. Discussions with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States were held and further meetings are being held to settle the matter by agreement of the States concerned.

Durgapur Barrage

5416. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transfer of ownership of Durgapur Barrage and Irrigation canal has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Not yet.

(b) The matter is still under consideration as a part of the proposed reorganisation of the DVC on a functional basis.

Durgapur Navigational Canal

5417. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Navigational Canal is being run departmentally or has been leased out;

(b) the profit and loss account of this canal; and

(c) whether the trial run is over now?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Durgapur Navigational Canal is being operated by Messrs. Hindustan Shipping Co. Ltd. on lease terms since 27th October, 1965. Since this arrangement has been undertaken recently, no financial account of the operation has yet been taken. The total capital expenditure on Navigation up to the end of November, 1965 is Rs. 527 lakhs approximately. There have, however, been no revenue receipts. The trial run preceded the lease arrangement.

आयकर कानून

5418. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर कानून के अन्तर्गत छूट तथा प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धी नियमों को बनाने में असाधारण विलम्ब किया जाता है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप करदाताओं को बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जी, नहीं । हालांकि आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत छूट तथा प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धी नियमों और योजनाओं को बनाने में आवश्यक रूप से कुछ समय लगता है परन्तु इस बात का काफी ध्यान रखा जाता है कि कर निर्धारितियों को कोई कठिनाई या असुविधा न हो और नियमों या योजनाओं के प्रकाशन में होने वाले किसी भी विलम्ब के कारण आयकर अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अन्यथा मिलने वाले लाभ से वे वंचित न रहें ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Scheduled Tribes in Bihar

5419. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar State has got largest number of population of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to coach the tribal inhabitants for the purpose of appearing in examinations for Central Services; and

(c) the reaction of the tribal people for such a scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are running a Pre-examination Training Centre at Allahabad for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, who intend to appear in the I.A.S./ I.P.S. and other Central Services Examinations held annually by the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) This scheme is popular.

Appeal by former Rulers to contribute Gold for Defence Fund

5420. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Maharaja of Baroda, Maharani of Gwalior and Maharaja Pratap Kesari Deo of Kalahandi, M.Ps., had issued an appeal to the former rulers of India to contribute gold for Defence Fund; and

(b) if so, how much gold has been received at their initiative and appeal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Government have no knowledge of any such appeal having been issued. Even if an appeal was issued, Government have no means to find out how much gold was received in response thereto.

Economics of Natural Resources

5421. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the lecture of Dr. M. S. Adiseshiah of UNESCO, delivered in New Delhi on the 17th January, 1966 on the Economics of natural resources utilisation in India;

(b) whether Government endorse his viewpoint regarding the intensification of the present studies on natural resources and analytical investigations; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direction to find out a clear picture of the Indian resource base indispensable for country's economic growth?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government do not endorse all the views expressed by Dr. Adiseshiah. The Government, however, accept the importance of carrying out necessary studies on natural resources and, in fact, as far back as in December, 1961, Government appointed the Committee on Natural Resources, which has since been carrying out detailed studies and surveys on natural resources. The Committee has already completed several important studies and surveys and has several others in hand, and have made important recommendations. Its work is of a continuous character.

Overtime Allowance

5422. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment and study has been made regarding the increasing amounts paid to the Central Government Employees for overtime work in the various Ministries and Departments of Government;

(b) if so, the result of such a study;

(c) whether it is a fact that this system of payment for overtime work has led to serious deterioration and evasion of work during office hours; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the review, the following steps were taken to reduce the expenditure on overtime allowance.

(i) Flat rates, instead of hourly rates, were introduced for Central Registry staff.

(ii) With effect from 1st October, 1961, the overtime allowance payable to a person in a month was limited to 1/3rd of his emoluments, this ceiling being relaxable in special circumstances in the case of personal staff to the extent of one-half of their monthly emoluments.

(iii) With effect from 17th November, 1962, the free time beyond which overtime allowance was admissible, was raised from 45 minutes to one hour.

(iv) With effect from the 2nd March, 1965, for work on Sundays and holidays etc., compensatory leave is normally to be allowed and cash compensation can be allowed only when it is certified by a Joint Secretary or a Head of Department that it is not possible to allow compensatory leave.

(v) With effect from the 1st January, 1966, the rates of overtime allowance have been reduced by 10 per cent and the reduced rates are applicable uniformly for work beyond office hours and on Sundays and on holidays.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New Technique to destroy stones in Urinary Bladder

5423. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published by the Soviet news agency A.P.N. that a new electronic instrument 'Urat-1' has been developed by Russian physicians and engineers to destroy stones in the urinary bladder quickly and painlessly;

(b) if so, whether Government have made inquiries about it; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Information is awaited.

Evaluation Organisation to examine utilisation of Loans

5424. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had set up an Evaluation Organisation to examine the utilisation of loans given by the cooperatives to the farmers;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Organisation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission made a study of the utilisation of cooperative loans and prepared a report in November, 1965.

(c) A summary of the report is placed on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6317/66].

(d) Copies of the report have been forwarded to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Cooperation and the State Governments for necessary action.

Irrigation Projects in U.P.

5425. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the Central Government for approval during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the total expenditure involved in all these projects; and

(c) the names of the projects considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The following four projects have been submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the Central Water and Power Commission during the period from 1st April, 1964 to 21st March, 1966:

1. Sarju Canal.
2. Haripura Reservoir.
3. Gularia Dam.
4. Kosi Irrigation Scheme.

(b) According to project reports, an expenditure of about Rs. 54 crores is involved in these projects.

(c) The Fourth Plan programme has not so far been finalised.

Research Schemes in U.P.

5426. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research schemes have been sanctioned or are proposed to be sanctioned by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6318/66]

Indus Water Commission

5427. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 454 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any reply has since been received from the Pakistan Government regarding refusal of Pakistan to allow the Indian Delegation to the 18th meeting of the Indus Water Commission on the 21st May, 1965 to proceed to Lahore by road; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters has conveyed his sincere regrets over the incident and the inconvenience caused to the Indian Commissioner and his advisers.

Gold Smuggling in Bombay

5428. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marine Preventive Section of the Central Excise Department have seized gold with foreign markings worth Rs. 6.5 lakhs from a car at Altamount Road (Bombay) on the 8th March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 8th

March, 1966 the officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate seized 4000 tolas of gold with foreign markings valued at about Rs. 2,50,000 at the international rate, from a car at Altamount Road, Bombay. The car was also seized.

(b) Two persons were arrested and afterwards released on bail. The case is under investigation.

Wakf Board for Religious Shrines

5429. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Wakf Board has been constituted for the property of religious shrines in India; and

(b) if so, the details of income and expenditure of that Board?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) There is no single Wakf Board for the entire country for supervision of the property of religious shrines in India. However, there is generally a Wakf Board in each State under the Wakf Act, 1954, which supervises public wakfs not only for religious shrines but also for charitable and educational purposes. But, in the States of Bihar and U.P., there are two "majlises", or "Central Boards" one looking after Sunni Wakfs and the other after Shiya Wakfs. Further, in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, the wakfs are controlled by the local authority and no Wakf Board has been constituted except in regard to the Marathwada area of Maharashtra State, which formerly was part of the old Hyderabad State, and Kutch area in Gujarat State, each of which have a separate Wakf Board. In the case of West Bengal State, there is a Wakf Board constituted under the Bengal Wakf Act of 1964. The State of J. & K. has not constituted any Wakf Board so far, as the Act is not applicable to that State.

(b) In view of the position stated in (a) above, a statement giving the income and expenditure of the State Wakf Boards, so far as information is available, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6319/66].

Gold Smuggling in Delhi

5430. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold and silver bars, worth more than Rs. 10,000 were seized from two passengers at the Delhi Railway Station on the 22nd March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). On 22nd March, 1966, 80 tolas of gold with foreign markings valued at about Rs. 5,000 at the international rate were seized from a passenger by the Railway Police at the Delhi Railway Station. The person was arrested and afterwards released on bail. The case was taken up by Customs authorities for further investigations which are still in progress.

In another case on the same day the Railway Police seized 19 bars of silver electroplated with gold from a passenger at the Delhi Railway Station. The Police authorities have registered a case under section 55/109 of Criminal Procedure Code against the passenger. No offence under the Customs Act was committed in this case.

Leprosy Control Centres in Punjab

5431. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Leprosy Control Centres in Punjab;

(b) the number of patients for whom provision has been made in these centres; and

(c) the total amount of loans or grants given by the Central Government to these centres during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, 2 Leprosy Control Units are functioning at present in Punjab.

(b) About 250 patients per year in each **centre.**

(c) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 30.31 lakhs was released to the Government of Punjab during 1965-66 for the control of various diseases including leprosy. According to the existing procedure for release of Central assistance, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each financial year for broad groups or categories of health schemes including the scheme for the control of leprosy. Apart from this a sum of Rs. 12,000/- has been given as grant-in-aid to a Leprosy Home run by a voluntary agency in Punjab in 1965-66.

Development of Punjab

5432. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually allotted to and spent by the Punjab Government for the development of the State during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted to the State for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The approved Annual Plan Outlay for 1965-66 was Rs. 61.53 crores. The figures of actual expenditure incurred during the year are not yet available.

(b) The approved Annual Plan Outlay for 1966-67 is Rs. 59.93 crores.

Slum Clearance in Punjab

5433. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount actually granted for slum clearance in Punjab during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to the Punjab Government for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The allocation for 1965-66 was Rs. 3.24 lakhs but actual amount paid was Rs. 0.04 lakh, as a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs was paid in excess in 1964-65.

(b) Rs. 3 lakhs.

Central Excise Department, Orissa

5434. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct departmental residential quarters and permanent office buildings for the Central Excise Department officials and offices in Orissa State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Due to national emergency and need for strict economy in civil expenditure, no construction programme could be undertaken in Orissa during the past 3-4 years by the Department of Revenue. The position on an all India basis for construction of office and residential accommodation for Customs, Central Excise and Income-tax Departments is currently under review.

L.I.C. Loan for Housing Schemes in Orissa

5435. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation for the Low and Middle Income Housing Schemes in Orissa during 1964-65 and 1965-66; respectively; and

(b) the amount utilised by the State Government for this purpose during the above period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a)

Low Income Group Housing Scheme—Nil in both the years.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—Rs. 20 lakhs in 1964-65 and Rs. 13 lakhs in 1965-66.

Total Rs. 33 lakhs.

(b) About Rs. 31.45 lakhs.

Contraceptives

5436. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have asked for any financial help recently for the purchase of contraceptives for distribution among the people in that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). No. The entire cost on contraceptives is borne by the Government of India.

Supply of Drinking Water to Scarcity Areas in Orissa

5437. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa approached the Central Government for financial assistance recently, for supply of drinking water to scarcity areas affected by drought and failure of crops;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on their request?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Orissa requested the Ministry of Finance (Department of Coordination) for an ad hoc grant of Rs. 2 crores and an ad hoc loan of Rs. 1 crore. They also requested the Ministry of Health for an ad hoc grant of Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) A loan of Rs. 45 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa in February, 1966 towards drought relief expenditure. Their further requests are being examined by the Government of India.

Industrial Loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab

5438. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of industrial loans distributed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far;

(b) whether there are any industries commissioned in Punjab as a result of disbursement of these loans,

(c) if so, the names of such industries; and

(d) whether there is any machinery to check up the utilisation of such amounts?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from them.

Price of Gold

5439. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest trend of the price of gold in the country; and

(b) how the latest price compares with the price prevalent immediately before the Gold Bond Scheme was introduced?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In recent months, the price of gold has shown an uptrend.

(b) The closing price of 14 carat gold in Bombay on May 2, 1966, was Rs. 90.75 per 10 grams as compared to Rs. 78.25 per 10 grams on October 26, 1965, i.e., just before the floatation of the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980.

Tribal Welfare

5440. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Satyanarayana:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Planning Minister in the House on the 7th April, 1966 regarding the backwardness of the tribal areas and state the special schemes which have been drawn out or are under consideration for speedy development of the tribals in general and Adivasis in particular?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The term 'Adivasis' is a synonym for tribals. Particulars of schemes for the welfare of tribals are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6320/66].

Circular Railway around Calcutta

5441. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1015 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made by the Metropolitan study team appointed by Government to study the possibilities for relieving Calcutta's traffic problem and examining the question of introduction of Circular Railway; and

(b) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Study Team on Metropolitan Transport, constituted by the Committee on Plan Projects, have asked the Eastern Railway to undertake a preliminary engineering feasibility study of the Circular Railway Project. A traffic demand survey will also be undertaken by the Eastern Railway in co-operation with the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation.

मद्रास में घड़ियों की तस्करी

5442. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 7 अप्रैल, 1966 को मद्रास में 30,000 रुपये के मूल्य की घड़ियां और ब्लेड बरामद किये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घड़ियों और ब्लेडों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी थी और वे किस व्यक्ति के पास से पकड़े गये थे ; और

(ग) ये चीजें किस देश अथवा देशों में बनी हुई थी तथा सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क अफसरों ने 7 अप्रैल, 1966 को मद्रास में श्री एफ०

भवरलाल के घर की तलाशी ली और निम्नलिखित वस्तुएं पकड़ी :

विवरण	जिस देश में बनी	मूल्य
		रुपये
333 कलाई घड़ियां	स्विटजरलैंड	29,410.50
1900 सेवन ओ क्लाक ब्लेड	इंगलैण्ड	279.30
11 दर्जन सिगरेट लाइटर	आस्ट्रिया	277.20
	जोड़	29,967.00

श्री भवरलाल को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया था । मामले की जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

अस्पृश्यता

5443. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश में अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन करने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रयास करती रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों को दो भागों में बांटा है, अर्थात् अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां तथा पिछड़ी जातियां, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि दोनों ही वर्गों की प्रगति मन्द हो गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन दोनों वर्गों को 'पिछड़ी जातियों' की संज्ञा में शामिल करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या पिछड़ी जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को समान रियायतें दी जाती हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) हां। सरकार सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

(ख) से (घ)। 'पिछड़े वर्ग' पद के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियां, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग आते हैं । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का उल्लेख किया गया है । अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों में खाना बदोश, अर्ध खाना बदोश, और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां तथा वे वर्ग शामिल हैं, जो आर्थिक कसौटी पर पूरे उतरते हैं । क्रमिक पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिये पृथक-पृथक स्कीमें शामिल की गई हैं और उनके लिये निधियां भी नियत की गई है ।

लेखा बाह्य धन

5444. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों ने पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्यों में 20 करोड़ रुपये बरामद किये है जिनका समाचार 11 अप्रैल, 1966 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न धातुओं के कितनी कितनी राशि के सिक्के बरामद किये गये है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ विदेशी सिक्के भी बरामद किये गये है और यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि के ; और

(घ) क्या इस मामले में कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों का भी हाथ है, और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) यह समाचार, वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 24 के अधीन स्वेच्छा से घोषित की गयी आमदनी के बारे में है । पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्यों में 31-3-1966 तक 23,213 व्यक्तियों ने 19,42,44,067 रुपये की छिपी आय को प्रकट करने वाले घोषणा पत्र दाखिल किये थे ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Shortage of Doctors in Villages

5445. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 453 on the 10th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to induce fresh medical graduates to serve in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Development of Suraj Kund

5446. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1862 on the 10th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of developing Suraj Kund into a health resort has been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

बम्बई में निर्यात-आयात करने वाली फर्म पर छापा

5447. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 अप्रैल, 1966 को उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में एक निर्यात आयात करने वाली फर्म के पास से 50 हजार रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा बरामद की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक अभियोगात्मक कागज भी बरामद हुए है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस फर्म का नाम क्या है तथा बरामद किये गये कागजों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों ने 7 अप्रैल, 1966 (न कि 9 अप्रैल, 1966) को बम्बई में एक आयात निर्यात का काम करने वाली फर्म के भागीदार के पास से 50,000 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा पकड़ी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) वैसे कोई फर्म इस मामले में सम्बन्धित नहीं है, केवल एक व्यक्ति सम्बन्धित है ।

(घ) मामले का न्याय निर्णय किया जा रहा है ।

Insurance Problems

5448. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 455 on the 10th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the former cabinet Secretary on certain Life and General insurance problems has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). They are still under the consideration of Government.

U.N. Team Report on Family Planning

5449. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 472 on the 10th March, 1966 and state:

(a whether Government have since received the final report from the U.N. Team on Family Planning;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the main recommendations of the Team is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6321/66]. Recommendation on some of the points had also been received from other channels and some action had been taken on some of the points even before the receipt of the U.N. Team report. The U.N. Team report is under examination but the statement enclosed indicates the action that had already been taken before the receipt of this report.

संसद् सदस्यों का क्रिकेट मैच

5450. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा :

क्या योजना और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में संसद् सदस्यों ने एक क्रिकेट मैच खेला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितनी राशि जमा हुई ; और

(ग) इस धन का उपयोग किस कार्य के लिए किया जाएगा ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अब तक 1,25,596.12 रुपये ।

(ग) शारीरिक चिकित्सा तथा पुनर्वास का जवाहरलाल नेहरू संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की सहायता के लिये ।

लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली में अस्पताल

5451. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंटरनेशनल सोसायटी आफ सौफरोलौजी एण्ड साइकोसोमेटिक मैडिसिन लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली में एक अस्पताल का निर्माण करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें सरकार का अंशदान कितना होगा ; और

(ग) इस अस्पताल में कितने रोगियों की चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). ऐसे किसी अस्पताल के निर्माण अथवा निर्माण के प्रस्ताव के बारे में हमारे पास कोई औपचारिक सूचना नहीं है । भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अंशदान नहीं दिया है ।

Contraceptive Factory in Trivandrum

5452. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a factory to manufacture contraceptives at Trivandrum (Kerala); and

(b) if so, when and the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Company (Hindustan Latex Ltd). has been registered under hte Companies Act, 1956 on the 1st March, 1966. The Company has been formed with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore. Collaboration offers received from the U.S.A., Hungary and Japan have been examined by an Expert Committee and as recommended by the Committee, further information is being obtained from the foreign collaborators and detailed negotiations are in hand. The production will start 18 months after the completion of the collaboration agreement.

Raid in Bombay and Rajasthan

5453. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 750 on the 24th March, 1966 regarding raids in Bompay and Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether Government have made by this time, proper enquiries that it is not a quarrel between Jhunjhunwalas and Goenkas; and

(b) whether Government with a view to keep the present assessing authorities concerned above suspicion and provide equity, justice and fairness to the assessees have decided to transfer all the pending files concerning direct taxes of both the parties and their associates from the Income-tax Department, Bombay, to the Centre?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Enquiries made show that the searches made in the case of Shri Chiranjilal Goenka were not as a result of any quarrel between Goenkas and Jhunjhunwalas but on the basis of information received by the Commissioner of Income-tax.

(b) The cases are being dealt with in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central), Bombay, under the direct supervision of the Director of Inspection (Investigation). As such, the question of transferring these cases to Delhi does not arise.

Technical Committee on Capital Goods

5454. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 599 on the 17th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee on Capital Goods has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

गेहूं का उत्पादन

5455. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के निवास स्थान पर बोई गई फसल से लगभग 80 मन गेहूं पैदा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गेहूं की किस्म कैसी है ;

(ग) इसका उपयोग किस कार्य के लिये किया जायेगा ;

(घ) किन-किन मंत्रियों ने अपने बंगलों में गेहूं बोया है ; और

(ङ) उनके निवास स्थान में बोई गई फसलों से अनुमानतः कितना गेहूं पैदा होगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरर चन्द खन्ना) : जी नहीं, लगभग 10 मन पैदावार की आशा की जाती है।

(ख) निवास स्थान में बोई गई गेहूं की किस्में हैं न्यू पूसा 718 तथा न्यू पूसा 824 ।

(ग) श्रीमती शास्त्री के द्वारा यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है कि इस गेहूं को ग्रामीणों को दे दिया जाये जो कि इसका उपयोग और अधिक गेहूं उगाने के लिए बीज रूप में करें।

(घ) जिन मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों में गेहूं बोया गया है उनके नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखी-संख्या एल टी-6322/66]

(ङ) लगभग 150 मन ।

Exemption for Income-tax to Tribal Areas

5456. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any amendment in the Income-tax Act to prescribe an exemption limit realising income-tax from tribal areas;

(b) how much income-tax per year is realised from Shillong and K. and J. Hills and other such hill areas of Assam; and

(c) whether there is any information with Government that in the name of tribals, large number of tribals are making huge profits and evading taxes to an enormous degree?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Certain exemptions are already provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961. It is not proposed to make any further amendment to the Act in this respect.

(b) Information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) No, Sir.

नई दिल्ली में झोंमचे वालों को लिये लाइसेंस

5457. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पटरियों पर बैठने वाले झोमचे वालों को 1964 में लाइसेंस दिये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें लाइसेंस दिये जाने के बाद भी उनके चालान किये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रामकृष्ण-पुरम, नई दिल्ली में थड़े (प्लेटफार्म) बना कर 1965 के अन्त में उन्हें जगह दी गई थी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को उन थड़ों (प्लेटफार्मों) पर जगह दी गई थी, उनको अब वर्ष 1963, 1964 और 1965 के चालान अब जारी किये जा रहे हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप उन पर भारी जुर्माने हो रहे हैं तथा सजा भी हो रही है ;

(ङ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई शिकायतें आई हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) 1964 में 138 वेण्डरों को कुछ शर्तों पर चाय बिस्कुट, आलू-टिकिया, छोले-कुलचे बेचने के लिए अस्थायी रूप से तहबाजारी परमिट दिये गये थे । खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया था क्योंकि वे परमिटों में निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा नहीं कर पाये थे.

(ख) खाद्य अपमिश्रण, निवारण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य और सफाई के नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिये उनका चालान किया गया था ।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने रामकृष्णपुरम में उनके लिये कोई थड़े नहीं बनाये थे । तथापि करुणामूलक कारणों से भतपूर्व वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष, नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका ने निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया था कि वह पटरियों पर बैठने वाले ऐसे लोगों को जो नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के क्षेत्रों में बैठने की अपेक्षा रामकृष्णपुरम जाना चाहते हों, जगह दे दें । उन के मंत्रालय ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा पात्र समझे गये ऐसे लोगों को 'डी' और 'ई' स्थानों 99 थड़े दे दिये ।

(घ) 1963, 1964 और 1965 में चलाये गये अभियोगों के मामले जिन्हें मजिस्ट्रेटों की कमी के कारण न्यायालय नहीं ले सके थे, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के मामलों के लिये अतिरिक्त न्यायालय स्थापित करने के बाद अब लिये जा रहे हैं ।

(ङ) निकट अतीत में स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय को कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली नहीं प्रतीत होती ।

(च) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सनलाइट कालोनी और अम्बेदकर नगर, दिल्ली

5458. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जे० जे० सनलाइट कालोनी तथा अम्बेदकर नगर में दिल्ली नगर निगम के झुग्गी झोंपड़ी विभाग द्वारा बसाये गये 1,100 परिवार रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 31 मार्च, 1966 को गन्दी बस्ती हटाने के विभाग ने बस्ती में सफाई करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पृथक् कर दिया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दोनों बस्तियों में गन्दगी के ढेर जमा हो गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास भी कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां; किन्तु नगर निगम के द्वारा समुचित स्वच्छता रखने का वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) से (ङ). सनलाइट कालोनी के निवासियों ने अप्रैल, 1966 के अन्त में नगर निगम से कालोनी में गन्दगी के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत की थी । नगर निगम ने, जो कि इन बस्तियों के अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है, गन्दगी को हटाने के लिए पहले ही से अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी लगा दिये हैं ।

दिल्ली में कृषि योग्य भूमि

5459. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के उप-प्रधान ने बताया है कि दिल्ली के गांवों में सरकार द्वारा अर्जित की गई कृषि योग्य भूमि किसानों को दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने ऐसी कितनी बीघा जमीन अर्जित की थी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के उप-प्रधान ने ऐसा कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया । तथापि, 5,000 एकड़ भूमि जिकी कि तुरन्त उपयोग के लिए कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी, दिल्ली प्रशासन के द्वारा लाइसेंस के आधार पर उन लोगों को जो कि अधिग्रहण के पूर्व उसे जोत रहे थे, खेती के लिए उपलब्ध करवा दी थी । इसमें से केवल 754 एकड़ भूमि पर ही खेती की गई थी ।

हाथरस में नकली हींग का पकड़ा जाना

5460. **डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के एक निरीक्षक ने 12 अप्रैल, 1966 को या इसके आस पास उत्तर प्रदेश में हाथरस नगर में 50 मन नकली हींग पकड़ी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह हींग हाथरस की एक फर्म ने बनाई थी जिसके मालिक लापता बताया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस फर्म के मालिक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग या सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा ऐसा कोई माल नहीं पकड़ा गया । लेकिन यह पता लगा है कि हाथरस नगरपालिका के एक सेनेटरी इन्सपेक्टर ने एक व्यापारी फर्म के पास से 50 मन हींग पकड़ी थी । यह 7 अप्रैल, 1966 को पकड़ी गई थी । खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गये नियमों तथा नगरपालिका स्वास्थ्य नियमों के अधीन अपराध की जांच-पड़ताल के अभिप्राय के लिए ऐसा किया गया था । मामला पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में है ।

(ग) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा लवण अधिनियम, 1944 अथवा वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित अन्य कानूनों के अन्तर्गत कोई अपराध नहीं बनता है । इसलिए फर्म के

मालिक के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही किये जाने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में क्षय रोग के अस्पताल

5461. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में क्षय रोग के दो और अस्पताल खोलने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये अस्पताल कहां कहां पर खोले जायेंगे तथा वे कब तक अपना काम आरम्भ कर देंगे ;

(ग) उस पर सरकार द्वारा कितना खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या देश के किन्हीं अन्य स्थानों में भी क्षय रोग के और अस्पताल खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इन क्लीनिकों को नरेला और किलोकड़ी में खोलने का विचार है । इनके चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक अपना काम आरम्भ कर देने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) लगभग 3 लाख रुपये ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में 200 क्षय रोग क्लीनिकों की स्थापना तथा उन्नयन करने का लक्ष्य है ताकि प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक क्षय रोग क्लीनिक हो जाय जो सम्पूर्ण जिले में क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए जिला क्षय रोग नियंत्रण केन्द्र का काम कर सके ।

सिल्वर जुबली तपेदिक अस्पताल, दिल्ली

5462. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के सिल्वर जुबली तपेदिक अस्पताल में भ्रष्टाचार निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अस्पताल के कर्मचारी रोगियों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या रोगियों को अपना भोजन प्राप्त करने के लिए पंक्ति में खड़ा होना पड़ता है और कई सप्ताह तक मक्खन, डबल रोटी तथा अंडे नहीं दिये जाते हैं ; और

(घ) रोगियों के लिये उचित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) चूंकि दिन प्रति दिन की सामान्य आवश्यकताओं के रूप में थोड़ा बहुत व्यायाम करना क्षय रोग के उपचार का एक अनिवार्य अंग है । अतः रोगियों को भोजन के लिए एक केन्द्रीय स्थान पर एकत्र होने के लिए कहा जाता है । किन्तु गम्भीर रूप से बीमार रोगियों को भोजन उनके पलंग पर ही

पहुंचा दिया जाता है । डबल रोटी, मक्खन और अंडे जैसी कुछ खाद्य वस्तुएं कभी कभी अनेक कठिनाइयों के कारण ठेकेदारों द्वारा सप्लाई नहीं की जाती और ऐसे अवसरों पर इनकी कमी अतिरिक्त दाल और तरकारियां देकर पूरी करने के प्रयास किये जाते हैं ।

(घ) रोगियों की सामाजिक सुविधाओं की देख रेख के लिये वहां एक चिकित्सा-सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता और एक व्यावसायिक चिकित्सक नियुक्त हैं

Rural Urban Relationship Committee

5463. Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Urban Relationship Committee which was appointed by the Government has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, when and the main features of the report; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to submit the report and the causes of delay regarding submission of the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee expects to submit the report in a few weeks. The delay in the submission of the report is due to the very wide field of enquiry necessitating considerable study and collection of information.

Irrigation Projects

5464. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects undertaken during (i) First Five Year Plan, (ii) Se ond Five Year Plan, and (iii) Third Five Year Plan and completed during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the irrigation potential created as a result of the completion of the project undertaken during the different Plans;

(c) the irrigation potential (i) utilised and (ii) unutilised as at the end of the Third Plan; and

(d the estimated time for the complete utilisation of the irrigation potential?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The number of irrigation projects undertaken were:—

(i) 229 in the First Five Year Plan

(ii) 178 in the Second Five Year Plan

(iii) 93 in the Third Five Year Plan.

134 schemes were completed up to the end of Second Plan and 161 were completed during the Third Plan, bringing the total number of schemes completed by March 1966 to 295.

(b) An irrigation potential of 19 million acres ispected to be created by June 1966, of which 11.1 million acres is contributed by completed schemes.

(c) Out of an irrigation potential of 15.8 million acres created upto March 1965 the utilisation upto March 1966 was 13.8 million acres. The untilised part of the potential created upto March 1965 is 2 million acres.

(d) Normally within two to three years of the completion of a project.

Unfinished Plan Schemes and Projects

5465. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unfinished schemes and projects which were undertaken during (i) First Five Year Plan (ii) Second Five Year Plan and (iii) Third Five Year Plan in different

fields such as agriculture, irrigation and industry;

(b) the cost of unfinished schemes and projects undertaken during different Plans and in different fields;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange and the money to be spent for unfinished schemes and projects undertaken during different plans and in different fields;

(d) whether any special measures have been taken taken to complete the irrigation schemes early in view of the food situation; and

(e) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(d) and (e). In the Fourth Plan emphasis is being placed on consolidation of irrigation schemes already completed, by speeding up the utilisation of the potential already created. High priority is being given to completion of continuing schemes, including measures needed to take the irrigation water right up to the cultivator's fields, e.g., constructon of field channels, which is the responsibility of the beneficiaries.

प्रदर्शनी मैदान में सरकारी पदाधिकारी

5466. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बाजी :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रदर्शनी मैदान नई दिल्ली स्थित विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र जहरीले सांपों से भरा पड़ा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : क्षेत्र के अधिक रूप से (पीरियोडिकली) विशेष रूप से बरसात में घास तथा झाड़ियां को हटा कर साफ़ कर दिया जाता है

सांप के काटने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

Navigability of River Mahanadi

5467. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts have been made to improve the navigability of the River Mahanadi in accordance with the Plan of the Hirakud Dam Project; and

(b) if so, how far the attempts have succeeded?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) There was no specific provision in the sanctioned Hirakud Project for improving the navigability of the Mahanadi river.

(b) Does not arise.

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये समयोपरि भत्ता

5468. **श्री किशन पटनायक :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले चपरासियों, क्लर्कों, आशुलिपिकों आदि को नवम्बर, 1965 से अप्रैल, 1966 तक की अवधि का समयोपरि भत्ता अभी तक नहीं मिला है, जब कि उच्च अधिकारियों को सब प्रकार के भत्ते तीन दिनों के बाद मिल जाते हैं ; और

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों को उनके समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान कराने के लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले चपरासियों, क्लर्कों, आशुलिपिकों आदि को फरवरी, 1966 तक का समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जा चुका है । यह भत्ता कोई निश्चित भत्ता नहीं है और सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के महीने भर में किये गये समयोपरि कार्य की मात्रा पर ही इसकी रकम निर्भर करती है अतः इस प्रकार का भुगतान सदैव अवशिष्ट के रूप में किया जाता है उदाहरण के लिये मार्च, 1966 के क्लेमों का भुगतान जिन्हें अप्रैल, 1966 में पेश किया गया था वास्तव में मई, 1966 में जब सब क्लेम प्राप्त हो जायेंगे और उनकी जांच की जा चुकेगी तभी किया जायेगा । तदनुसार मार्च और अप्रैल, 1966 के क्लेमों का भुगतान मई और जून 1966 में किया जायेगा ।

पिछले महीनों के क्लेमों के भुगतान करने में कुछ विलम्ब हो गया था क्योंकि सितम्बर 1965 में भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष छिड़ जाने पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने स्टाफ के सभी सदस्यों से राष्ट्रीय हित में स्वेच्छा से समयोपरि भत्ता छोड़ देने की अपील की थी जिसके अनुसार सितम्बर और अक्तूबर 1965 के महीनों का कोई क्लेम प्राप्त नहीं हुआ किन्तु दिसम्बर 1965 में स्टाफ ने इन महीनों के क्लेम भी भेज दिये ।

यात्रा भत्ते के अतिरिक्त अफसरों को मिलने वाले सभी भत्ते निश्चित भत्ते हैं जो वे अपने वेतन के बिलों के साथ ले लेते हैं । अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को भी उनको मिलने वाले सभी निश्चित भत्ते तथा उनका वेतन हर महीने नियमित रूप से दिया गया है ।

हरिजन कल्याण केन्द्र, करनाल

5470. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : क्या शिक्षा, तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि हरिजन कल्याण केन्द्र, करनाल (पंजाब) ने हरिजनों के लिये कुओं के लिये कई वर्षों से सहायता तक नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ख) क्या कारण है कि उन्हें उद्योगों के लिये ऋण प्राप्त करने में बड़ी कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ती है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर यह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Loan Agreement signed with U.S.A.

5471. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement for U.S. grants and loans to India totalling Rs. 77.9 crores have been recently signed between the two countries;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement and

(c) the projects to be financed or imports to be made therewith?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The funds made available are out of the rupee funds accruing to the U.S. Govt. from the sale of agricultural commodities to India under PL 4 the total amount made available, Rs. 60.2 crores will come as grants. The rest will be loans repayable in 40 years. The interest rate will be 4 per cent in respect of a sum of Rs. 11.3 crores and 3¼ per cent in respect of the balance of Rs. 6.4 crores.

(c) The funds have been given to finance rupee expenditure on the following projects:—

Name of project	Amount given	Whether loan or grant
	Rs.	
1. Malaria Eradication Programme	9,00,00,000	Grant
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	1,61,00,000	Do.
3. Soil and Water Conservation	4,56,50,000	Grant
4. Craftsman Training	15,79,00,000	Do.
5. Higher Technical Education	9,11,00,000	Do.
6. Elementary Education	14,92,00,000	Do.
7. Primary Health Centres	3,62,00,000	Do.
8. Smallpox Eradication	1,55,00,000	Do.
9. Cambay (Dhuvaran) Thermal Power Project	3,70,00,000	Loan
10. Industrial Development Bank of India	14,00,00,000	Do.
TOTAL	77,86,60,000	

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारी

5472. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जीवन बीमा से सम्बन्धित सभी काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे बहुत से बीमा कर्मचारी हैं जो 1956 से दिल्ली में काम कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बीमा सम्बन्धी समस्त कार्य को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के पश्चात् इन कर्मचारियों को उनके अपने अधिकारों से वंचित किया जा रहा है हालांकि उनकी रिपोर्टें खराब नहीं हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके सेवा तथा पदोन्नति सम्बन्धी अधिकार को संरक्षण देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) जीवन बीमा से सम्बन्धित सभी काम जीवन बीमा निगम ने 1956 में अपने अधिकार में ले लिया था ।

(ख) 1 सितम्बर, 1956 को काम हाथ में लेते समय दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1,662 थी और अब 1 जनवरी, 1966 को यह संख्या बढ़ कर 2,871 हो गयी है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं । जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा बचाये गये कर्मचारी विनियमों द्वारा उनके अधिकार भली भांति सुरक्षित हैं । ये नियम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये हैं और जो अन्य बातों के साथ साथ किसी भी कर्मचारी को अपनी नौकरी की शर्तों तथा तरक्की के बारे में निगम द्वारा किये गये किसी भी प्रशासनिक निर्णय से असन्तुष्ट होने पर अपील करने का अधिकार भी देते हैं ।

Kuttiyadi Irrigation Scheme

5473. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kuttiyadi Irrigation Scheme in Kerala has been given a low priority;

(b) the areas proposed to be irrigated under the scheme; and

(c) the estimated total cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) 77,000 acres (gross) or 36,000 acres (net) in Kozhikode District.

(c) Rs. 496.04 lakhs.

Pazhassi Irrigation Scheme

5474. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pazhassi Irrigation Scheme in Kerala has been given a low priority;

(b) the areas proposed to be irrigated under the scheme; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during 1966-67?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) 70,000 acres (gross) or 40,000 acres (net) in Cannanore District.

(c) Rs. 1 lakh.

Accommodation for Government Servants

5475. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Work, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2312 on the 17th March, 1966 and Starred Question No. 1104 on the 14th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the break-up of the 39,000 quarters in each of the existing eight types of accommodation;

(b) the number of the demand of about one lakh in each of the said categories;

(c) the number of actual allottees in each of the categories as at the end of the years 1960 to 1965; and

(d) the break-up of the 6,439 employees without Government accommodation for more than 14 years in each of the various categories?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The position of availability and demand in various types of general pool quarters is as follows:—

Type of accommodation	Availability	*Demand
I . .	12,965	27,529
II . .	13,922	44,656
III . .	4,394	12,698
IV . .	4,528	8,951
V . .	2,289	4,222
VI . .	646	1,274
VII . .		
VIII .	301	354
	39,045 (or say 39000)	99,881 (or one lakh)

*These figures include the number of residences placed at the disposal of Hospital Delhi Administration, etc.

(c) The following number of units of accommodation were available during the years 1960 to 1962:—

	1960	1961	1962
Accommodation for officers drawing Rs. 500·00 and above per month	2,825	2,823	2,818
Accommodation for officers drawing below Rs. 500·00 per month	17,210	17,891	19,825
Accommodation for class IV staff . .	8,382	8,367	9,265
	28,417	29,081	31,008

The residences were reclassified according to types, at present in force in the middle of 1963. The position in 1963, 1964 and 1965 was as follows:—

	1963	1964	1965
Type I	11,807	12,682	12,965
Type II	11,979	12,242	13,922
Type III	4,324	4,466	4,394
Type IV	4,855	4,829	4,528
Type V	2,089	2,335	2,289
Type VI	651	716	646
Type VII			
Type VIII	255	410	333
	35,960	37,680	39,07[illegible]

(d) The break up is as follows :—

Type of accommodation	Officers waiting for Government accommodation for more than 14 years
Type I	95
Type II	558
Type III	1,653
Type IV	1,210
Type V	2,151*
Type VI	657*
Type VII	74*
Type VIII	41*
	6,439

*These figures include officers, who are in occupation of lower type of accommodation.

Government Accommodation for Officers in Delhi and Simla

5476. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in January, 1958, a memorandum was issued by his Ministry calling for information regarding names and priority dates of officers with 10 years or more of qualifying service in Delh/New Delhi/Simla who required Government accommodation from the various Ministries/Departments;

(b) whether all of such officers were offered Government accommodation subsequently;

(c) whether there is any proposal to take similar action now in view of the fact that a large number of Government employees are without Government accommodation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Since allotments are made according to waiting lists prepared on the basis of priority dates, each Government employee gets an allotment of a house in his turn.

C.P.W.D. Work-Charged Staff

5477. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work-charged staff of C.P.W.D. is being transferred to the regular establishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). 35 categories of posts were transferred from the work charged to the regular establishments with effect from the 1st April, 1958. Subsequently 9 more categories were similarly transferred. The principles regarding transfer of work-charged categories to the regular to the regular establishment are laid down in the general orders issued by the Ministry of Finance in their O.M. No. F. 8(1)-Est. (Spl.)/60, dated the 12th August, 1960. A list of the categories transferred to the regular establishment is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6323/66]. The work-charged staff who were employed in the transferred categories on the crucial dates were given an option either to remain on the workcharged establishment or to be transferred to the regular establishment. The transfer of workcharged staff to the regular establishment has practically been completed.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के फालतू अनुभाग अधिकारी

5478. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, नई दिल्ली के अनुभाग 'एफ' के सभी अनुभाग अधिकारियों का, क्योंकि वे फालतू थे, तबादला कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नियमों के अन्तर्गत केवल वरिष्ठ अनुभाग अधिकारियों का ही तबादला किया जा सकता है

अथवा वास्तव में कनिष्ठ अनुभाग अधिकारियों का ही तबादला किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना): (क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, नई दिल्ली के एफ० डिवीजन में 18 अनुभाग अधिकारियों की सामान्य संख्या है । गणतंत्र दिवस के समारोह की व्यवस्था के सिलसिले में प्रत्येक वर्ष अक्टूबर से मार्च तक छः महीनों के लिए एक सहायक इंजीनियर तथा चार अनुभाग अधिकारियों का एक उप-प्रभाग (सब डिवीजन) बना दिया जाता है । कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर तथा 31 मार्च, 1966 को अस्थाई उप-प्रभाग के समाप्त होने पर 22 में से चार अनुभाग अधिकारियों को 'एफ' डिवीजन से स्थानान्तरित करना होता है ।

(ख) और (ग). एक प्रभाग से दूसरे प्रभाग में किसी अनुभाग अधिकारी के स्थानान्तरण को स्थानान्तरण नियम सीमित नहीं करते बशर्ते कि इसके फलस्वरूप 'अनुरक्षण' (मैनटेनेन्स) अथवा 'निर्माण' (कन्स्ट्रक्शन) पक्ष में उनका रहना चार वर्ष से अधिक न हो । अतएव स्थानान्तरण नियम का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं है ।

Direct Taxes on Companies

5479. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has been made on the effects of higher rates of Direct Taxes on closely held domestic companies;

(b) if so, the main aspects probed; and the results of the study; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Gold Smuggling at Gaya

5480. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Officials seized gold worth Rs. one lakh and old one rupee coins totalling Rs. 1.5 lakhs from the house of a Panda at Gaya (Bihar) on the 21st April, 1966; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Central Excise officers seized on 21st April, 1966 from the house of a Panda at Gaya about 6 Kilograms of gold valued at Rs. 32,000 at the international rate for an alleged offence under the Gold Control Rules. There was no seizure of one rupee coins.

(b) Adjudication proceedings are being initiated.

B.C.G. Vaccination

5481. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided that B.C.G. Vaccination will be made compulsory for all those who are under 20 years of age; and

(b) if so, how far the people beyond this age group are immune from T.B.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) Since most of the population above 20 years of age is already infected by T.B. germs and B.C.G. Vaccination can protect only the uninfected population, the question of immunising such infected persons

with B.C.G. Vaccination does not arise.

Rise in Prices

5482. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been revealed by an analysis of the official index of wholesale prices upto March, 1966 that the general price level in India has risen by about 80 per cent in the past decade spanning the Second and Third Plans and

(b) the effective remedial measures Government propose to take to bring down the general level of prices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The general level of wholesale prices, as measured by the general index of wholesale prices (1952-53 - 100), has shown a rise of about 76 per cent in the past decade spanning the Second and Third Plans.

(b) With a view towards stabilizing the general level of prices, the Government would continue to help increase production, to keep a restraint on demand through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, and to regulate the prices and distribution of essential articles of mass consumption in times of shortage.

Strike in Ashoka Hotel

5483. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lightning strike of employees took place in the Ashoka Hotel recently which disrupted its normal services;

(b) if so, the causes of the strike; and

(c) the loss sustained by the Hotel on account of this strike?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A certain number of workers, stopped work for some time on the 22nd April, 1966. The normal service on the floors and in the dining rooms was effected for a few hours.

(b) This refusal of the workers to carry on with their normal duties arose out of an allegation that a worker had been maltreated by an executive of the Hotel.

(c) The Hotel did not sustain any loss on account of this incident.

Regional Plans for Irrigation, Power and Flood Control

5484. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some regional plans for irrigation, power and flood control are being chalked out outside the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of this planned programme; and

(c) how it will be implemented?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Industrial Training Institutes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

5485. Shri K. L. More:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of Orissa Government have requested the Central Government for allotment of six special industrial training institutes under the Central sector in Orissa to train up Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether this proposal has been turned down by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Only a few selected schemes of high priority are included in the Centrally Sponsored Programme of the Backward Classes Sector. Since this scheme is not included in that list, it has not been possible to take this up under the Central Sector.

Hospitals in Tribal Areas of Orissa

5486. Shri K. L. More:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa had requested for Central assistance for the establishment of some more six-beded hospitals in tribal areas of Orissa within the easy reach of the tribals during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what was the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the State Government have also requested for conversion of the existing six-beded hospital at Barbil to a twelve-beded one during 1966-67; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The provision in the Backward Classes Sector for Health Schemes is just to supplement the health activities in the general Sector for expansion of health facilities in tribal areas. As there was already large provision for opening new hospitals in the districts of Orissa, the State Government was advised to consult their Health Department in the matter and get the new hospitals so located as to benefit the tribals also living in the interior tribal areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Orissa

5487. Shri K. L. More:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government giving assistance under the State Sector in favour of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department under the Backward Classes Sector for the establishment of a special publicity unit for the district of Koraput during 1966-67;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been turned down by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir, but the request related to the year 1965-66 and not 1966-67.

(b) and (c). Publicity among the people, including tribals, about various activities of the Government is one of the functions of the State Publicity Department. As such no assistance was given for this purpose from the Backward Classes Sector.

Integrated Financial Control of Armed Forces

5488. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for integrated financial control of the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservoir on the Jamuna

5489. Shri Brij Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme for constructing a reservoir over the river Jamuna to provide water for Hariana (Punjab);

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Government of U.P. are investigating a dam at Kishau on the Tons river, a tributory of the Jamuna, which, when constructed, would provide irrigation facilities to about one and half million acres in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Punjab. In addition, some water is to be used in Delhi for its drinking water supply.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

5490. Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance had been given to the technically trained persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) if so, the number of persons and the total amount granted during the above period; and

(c) how many of them belong to Koraput and Ganjam Districts (Orissa)?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Orissa and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Tribal Orientation Training Institutes in Orissa

5491. Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa have submitted any scheme to the Centre for the establishment of Tribal Orientation Training Institutes for imparting training to the workers in Tribal Development Blocks in tribal life and culture during February, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have also requested the Centre to sanction a sum of Rs. 4.17 lakhs which is to be spent in phased programme for six years commencing from 1966-67; and

(d) if so, the total amount proposed to be sanctioned for the establishment of Tribal Orientation Training Institutes during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Training Institute proposed by the State Government will provide tribal orientation training to various functionaries in tribal areas other than the Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers who are provided orientation training at the existing Tribal Orientation and Study Centre, Bhubaneswar.

(c) Yes, Sir. The phased programme for six years involving an expenditure of Rs. 4.17 lakhs proposed by the State Government, however, was to commence from 1965-66 and not from 1966-67.

(d) The State Government have proposed an expenditure of Rs. 0.92 lakh for 1966-67.

Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa

5492. Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in Orissa State who have constructed houses under the Industrial Housing Scheme till the end of January, 1966;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned by Government during 1965-66; and

(c) the number of applications from Orissa pending at present for such loans?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, financial assistance for construction of houses is not granted to individual workers. However, upto the end of January, 1966, 3571 houses (1392 to be constructed by the State Government and 2179 by the Employers) were sanctioned for construction under the Scheme in Orissa. Up to the end of March, 1965, 2922 houses were completed (1174 by the State Government and 1748 by the Employers).

(b) A loan of Rs. 1.92 lakhs was due to the State Government under the Scheme but this amount was adjusted against the excess payment made to them during 1964-65.

(c) Information has been called for from the Orissa Government

Smallpox in Orissa

5493. Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that smallpox and chickenpox are on the increase in Orissa;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there were many deaths due to this disease in Orissa during the last three months; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Both morbidity and mortality due to smallpox have been on the decline in Orissa. Information regarding Chickenpox which is not a notifiable disease is not available.

(b) and (c). The number of cases and deaths due to Smallpox in Orissa during the last 3 months February to April, 1966 have not been many and is given below:—

Month	*No. of cases*	*No. of deaths*
February, 1966	25	5
Morch, 1966	23	7
April, 1966	50	7

The following usual measures adopted to check the spread of the disease continue to be taken:

(i) Vaccination drive in the affected areas has been intensified.

(ii) Affected areas are under surveillance.

(iii) Health Education and publicity measures have been intensified.

Manibhadra Dam Project

5494. **Shri Rattan Lal:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2717 on the 24th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Report on Manibhadra Dam Project has since been received from the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships

5495. **Shrimati Akkamma Devi:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for increased allocations under the State and Central Sectors to meet the requirements for pre-Matric as well as post-Matric scholarships in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Government of Orissa had requested us for additional funds for pre-Matric scholarships only for the 4th Plan and not for 1966-67. No increased funds have been asked for for post-Matric scholarships during 1966-67.

(b) The provision included in the State's annual Plan for 1966-67 for pre-Matric scholarships has been agreed to. There is no limit to the expenditure on Post-Matric scholarships and whatever expenditure is incurred on Post-Matric scholarships by the State Government is reimbursed by the Central Government.

Pilot Project in Orissa

5496. **Shrimati Akkamma Devi:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rattan Lal:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa has requested the Central Government during 1965-66 for sanctioning of Rs. 17,32,000 for a Pilot Project for the development of Langia Sonras of Guma Block in Ganjam District (Orissa) and which was to be spent over five years in a phased programme;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have also requested the Central Government to sanction a sum of Rs. 1.8 lakhs for the above scheme under the Central Sector during 1966-67; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Smt. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c) The State Government have proposed a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for 1966-67.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs proposed by the State Government has

been tentatively provided for during the year 1966-67.

Primary Education for Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

5497. Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the spread of primary education among the Scheduled Tribes in the backward areas has been sent to the Central Government by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa during 1965-66 and for execution of the scheme under the central sector with 100 per cent grants-in-aid; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Smt. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The scheme has been approved. The Government of Orissa has been told that the scheme may be implemented during 1966-67 and accommodated in the State Plan and the expenditure thereon met from within the outlay approved for 1966-67 for State Plan schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

Feature Films Depicting Adivasi Life of Orissa

5498. Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rattan Lal:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa had forwarded any scheme to the Central Government for preparation of feature films depicting Adivasi life of Orissa State, during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, what was the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Smt. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some material in connection with the proposed feature film has been called for from ahe Government of Orissa. As soon as it is received, the proposal of the State Government will be examined.

Tuticorin Thermal Plant

5499. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3485 on the 7th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee set up by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects has considered and approved the Project Report on the 100 MW Tuticorin Thermal Plant; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to implement the scheme in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under examination by the Committee. The question of implementation of the project will be considered after the examination is completed, and a decision on the scheme is taken.

L.I.C. Decree against Shri Ram Rattan Gupta

5500. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decree of rupees seventeen lakhs or thereabout obtained by the Life Insurance Corporation against Shri R. R. Gupta of Kanpur, former Member of the House, has been executed and the full amount realized; and

(b) if not, the present position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Shri Ram Rattan Gupta, Member of his family and a company belonging to his group, Luxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Ltd., had filed writ petitions before the Maharashtra High Court against the execution proceedings pending before the Kanpur and Nainital courts. An appeal against the decision of the Maharashtra High Court has now been filed by them before the Supreme Court where it is at present pending.

In the meantime, L.I.C. has agreed to certain terms offered by Shri Ram Rattan Gupta under which he made a payment of Rs. 1 lakh against the outstanding amount in November, 1965 and has undertaken to pay, pending disposal of the appeal by the Supreme Court, Rs. 25,000 a month from January, 1966. So far a further amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been paid accordingly. The L.I.C. has agreed that the execution proceedings will not be recommenced unless Shri Gupta defaults on two instalments. These terms agreed to by both parties are now expected to be filed by Shri Gupta before the Supreme Court.

Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur

5501. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Enforcement launched a criminal prosecution against the Chairman and other Directors of Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur in 1964;

(b) whether the said case was subsequently withdrawn;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the quantum of fine imposed on the Chairman, by the Director of Enforcement for breach of foreign Exchange Regulations from 1959 to 1966; and

(e) the quantum of foreign exchange granted to him for travel abroad from 1959 to 1966?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Prosecution was initiated for the violation of Section 12(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, for non-realisation of full export proceeds. As the consignee company abroad had gone into liquidation, the case was withdrawn from the Court of law after taking legal opinion, and was adjudicated departmentally.

(d) No fine was imposed on the Chairman of the company in his personal capacity. But a penalty of Rs. 15,000 was imposed on M/s Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur, by the Director of Enforcement on 18-5-65.

(e) The amount of foreign exchange granted to Shri Ramratan Gupta as the Chairman of Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills. Co. Ltd., Kanpur was as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1959	4,875
1960	4,725
1961	8,250
1962	Nil
1963	5,625
1964-1966	Nil

However, during 1965 and 1966 foreign exchange of Rs. 7,865 and Rs. 4000 respectively, was granted to the same person in his capacity as the representative of another industrial group. No foreign exchange has been released to any of the directors of M/s. Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd., Kanpur from 1959 to 1966.

Andhra Pradesh Water Supply Schemes

5502. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the main details and estimates of water supply schemes submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh separately, under local development works programme, Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes welfare programme and relief to scarcity areas programme to the Central Government during 1965-66;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) the nature and extent of financial assistance given or proposed to be given to the State for implementing the schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as avaiable.

Andhra Pradesh Water Supply Schemes

5503. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details and estimates of protected water supply schemes (District-wise) submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh so far under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for 1966-67;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) the extent and nature of financial assistance likely to be given to the State Government for implementing the Schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not submitted any protected water supply scheme under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during 1966-67 so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Business Transacted by L.I.C.

5504. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the volumes of life and general insurance business done by the Life Insurance Corporation during the last year and how they compare with the previous year; and

(b) the way the funds of the Corporation are being invested and the proportion between its invested and uninvested money?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4324/66].

उज्जैन में अपूर्व रोग

5505. श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रा० बरुआ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश में लाल गेहूं खाने से चेहरा स्याह पड़ने का रोग बड़े जोरों से फैल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों ने भी इसकी जांच की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम रहा है; और

(घ) इस रोग को मिटाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Central Government Stationery Office Re-organisation Scheme

5506. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 7000 Officers indentor making their own purchases under the Central Government Stationary Office Re-organisation Scheme ask for

competitive tenders before making their own purchases as the Government of India Stationery Office is doing;

(b) whether Government have made any comparison of the purchase price in the local market and stationery office rate, including all departmental charges; and

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Under the present arrangements, indentors can place orders on the Central Government Stationery Office as often as they like and for any number of items of any value. The result is that instead of 1,2 or 4 indents per year to meet annual, half-yearly or quarterly requirements, many more indents are placed by each indentor and some of them are for such small number of items and of such small value that it would be cheaper and quicker for these petty purchases to be made locally by the indentor instead of resorting to Central procurement. The reorganised arrangements proposed are that while the Central Governmene Stationery Office will continue to meet the requirements of all indentors, small orders concerning items costing less than Rs. 100 each and the total value of which does not exceed Rs. 1000 each should not be placed on the Stationery Office, Calcutta. With proper advance planning on an yearly, half yearly or quarterly basis, each indentor will be able to procure requirements from the Stationery Office, Calcutta and there will be occasion to resort to local purchase only rarely when for unforeseen reasons, some shortage arises. In such cases, the value of the local purchase being small, it is not intended that the purchase should be made on the basis of competitive tender. If the need is urgent, local purchase will be made by the indentor from the market after taking normal precautions. In other cases, the demand will be included in the next periodical indent on the Stationery Office, Calcutta. Local purchase will also be possible in Madras, Bombay and New Delhi from the Regional Depots of the Stationery Office which are being located there.

2. A comparison of the local prices of stationery items with those of the Stationery Office is not possible as the local prices vary from place to place and the prices of supplies from the Stationery office will also vary depending upon the place of delivery, packing and freight charges, the quality and quantity purchase, etc.

Gold Bonds Scheme

5507. Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any coercion in the matter of pushing the Centre's Gold Bonds Scheme in Punjab and other States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop this coercion?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No case of coercion has come to Government's notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Government of India Stationery Office

5508. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a part of the reorganisation of the Government of India Stationery Office, it is proposed that no indents and no demands for items costing less than Rs. 100 each should be entertained by the Controller of Stationery; and

(b) whether the upper limit of Rs. 1,000 relate to the value of total annual indent inclusive of all items, no matter

whether each sigle item costs Rs. 100 or less?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Both the limits are necessary *i.e.* the value of each item should be Rs. 100/- or more and also the total value of any individual indent for such items, annual or otherwise, should be Rs. 1000/-or more.

Hundis **seized during Raids**

5509. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken regarding the *hundis* seized during the raids conducted to check tax-evasion; and

(b) how far the improper use of *hundis* has been checked by this action?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) When the *hundis* seized were found to be bogus, many of the assessees who claimed to have borrowed on the basis of these *hundis* disclosed their concealed income under section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 or section 24 of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965 or volunteered it for assessment under section 271(4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. In such cases, action was taken in accordance with the sections referred to. In other cases where there was no such voluntary disclosure, the concealed income represented by the bogus *hundis* were brought under assessment and the assessees were required to pay their income-tax accordingly.

(b) As a result of the raids and seizures, a large number of professional *hundi* bankers/brokers confessed their complicity in the 'hundi racket'. The practice of name-lending by professional *hundi* bankers/brokers has been considerably reduced.

Concentration of Wealth and Speculation in Urban Properties

5510. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the action which is proposed to be taken to prevent "concentration of wealth and seculation in urban properties" in terms of fiscal measures and arrangements affecting private property rights; and

(b) when these measures will take effect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). One of the principal objectives of our plans is to prevent concentration of wealth and economic power. Fiscal measures already taken to prevent concentration of wealth are highly progressive income-tax, wealth tax, additional wealth tax on urban properties, estate duty, gift tax and the tax on capital gains. Besides, the expanding role of public sector and the land reforms etc. are important institutional devices for bringing about reduction in the concentration of income and wealth.

The question of preventing speculation in urban properties relates to urban land policy which is a State subject. The Government of Inida had, however, appointed an Inter-State Committee on Urban Land Policy and the main recommendations of the Committee were placed on the Table of the House by the Minister of Health on the 8th September, 1965. The Committee has recommended *inter-alia* measures to prevent speculation in urban properties. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the State Governments. The aditional wealth tax on urban properties is also calculated to check speculation in urban properties.

Sucide by Delhi Income-tax Office Employee

5511 Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the suicide on the 12th March, 1966, of Shri Anil Chandra Ghosh, an Upper Division Clerk of the Delhi Income-tax Office;

(b) whether he is aware of reports that sucide was due to mental agony caused by refusal to him of leave which he wanted for urgent personal reasons; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in the matter and with what results?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Yes, Sir.

(b) Allegations to that effect were made by member of the staff in the Income-tax Department, Delhi.

(c) A general enquiry made by the Income-tax Commissioner revealed the following facts:

The late Shri Anil Chandra Ghosh had approached the Income-tax Officer concerned with an oral request for grant of leave. He was asked to postpone the leave, if he could. Shri Ghosh did not pursue the matter further and no application for leave was received from him. The department has invited the members of the staff to furnish such material, as might be available, to enable the department to determine the need for a formal enquiry. No such material has been furnished so far.

Quarters for N.G.Os. in Calicut

5512. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the construction of Non-Gazetted Officers Quarters at Calicut; and

(b) the approximate time by which these will be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) All the 101 Non-Gazetted Officers Quarters sanctioned for construction at Calicut under the Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees have been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Hostels in Kerala

5513. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-gazetted officers, men and women, working in the city of Calicut (Kerala);

(b) the number of hostels constructed by the Government of Kerala for the working men and women; and

(c) if the reply to (b) is in negative, the reasons for not constructing even one hostel there?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Men 2161
Women 630

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala has not constructed any hostel at Calicut for its employees, mainly for lack of funds also because private agencies like the All India Women's Conference Association, the Young Women Christians Association, etc., are running hostels there for working women.

Indian Credit to African and Asian Countries

5514. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend Government to Government credits to certain African and Asian countries as part of technical and economic co-operation with developing countries of Asia and Africa; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ceylon, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Loan to Ceylon

5515. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to give loan to Ceylon Government in addition to Rs. 2 crores already granted;

(b) if so, the additional amount likely to be granted;

(c) the terms on which the loan is likely to be granted; and

(d) the projects and industry for which loan will be given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 5 crores.

(c) The terms of the loan are under negotiation.

(d) The loan is not attached to any particular project or industry. The credit is to enable government of Ceylon to buy building and constructional material, railway and telephone equipment and other approved goods from India.

Unaccounted Money

5516. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of unaccounted money recovered in April, 1966; and

(b) the number of persons who were involved in it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On the basis of reports received so far, a sum of Rs. 40,000 in cash was seized.

(b) One.

Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of Handicapped

5517. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped and Blind persons held at Poona recently under the auspices of the Indian Conference on Social work;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rent for *Jhuggis*

5518. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(b) whether the plot holders in rent for the 25 sq. yards plots in Naraina transit camp is being charged at the rate of rupees four per month from the plot holders whose names appear in the voters list of 1961 in their previous jhuggis;

(b) whether the pilot holders in Madangir transit camp are required to pay the rent at the rate of rupees six per month whose names also appear in the voters list of 1961 in the respective jhuggis;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination under the same scheme; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). It is not correct that squatters whose names appear in the Voters list of January 1961 and who have been allotted plots of 25 square yards each are being charged different rents in the Naraina and Madangir colonies. Previously, these

squatters—like other squatters who started squatting after July 1960—were being treated as ineligible squatters and charged economic rent at Rs. 5.00 p.m. instead of the subsidised rent of Rs. 3.50 p.m. charged from the eligible squatters. It was, however, decided in February 1965 that the squatters whose names are included in the Voters list of January 1961 should also be charged the subsidised rent of Rs. 3.50 per mensem. This decision will shortly be implemented in both the Naraina and Madangir colonies.

Southern Grid

5519. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards and Chief Engineers of four Southern States decided on the 25th April, 1966 at Hyderabad to give top priority in the construction of six power lines to establish the southern grid;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on such projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes,

(b) The Government of India are in agreement with the decisions arrived at the Conference.

(c) About Rs. 23.34 crores

असहाय रोगियों की आवश्यकता वाली वस्तुओं पर सीमा शुल्क लिया जाना

5520. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असहाय रोगियों की जरूरत की 'कोलोस्टोमी आउटफिट" जैसी वस्तुओं पर भी भारी सीमा शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस कठिनाई की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) ऐसे सामान पर लगने वाले सीमा शुल्क की दर को, मूल्य के अनुसार, 60 प्रतिशत का कानूनी दर के मुकाबले में घटा कर मूल्य के अनुसार 25 प्रतिशत और इसके साथ उस पर मूल्य के अनुसार 10 प्रतिशत का नियामक सीमा शुल्क, कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) इस शुल्क स भी छूट पाने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार के पास एक व्यक्ति की प्रार्थना आई है ।

(ग) सरकार एतदर्थ इस सीमा शुल्क से बिल्कुल ही मुक्त करने के लिए तैयार है बशर्ते कि सरकार को इस बात की तसल्ली हो जाय कि यह वास्तव में एक गरीब और जरूरतमंद व्यक्ति को बिना मूल्य दान रूप में दी जा रही है । इस सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Laxmi Bank of Akola

5521. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action against the management of the Laxmi Bank of Akola which has been recenaly liquidated; and

(b) whether Government have constituted an enquiry into the causes which led to the liquidation of the said Bank?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The chairman and certain other officers of the bank have already been tried and have been convicted

by the Additional Sessions Judge, Akola, on charges of criminal beach of trust, conspiracy, falsification of accounts, abetment and other offences. In pursuance of the directions given by the High Court, the official liquidator has also had the affairs of the bank investigated by a firm of chartered accountants. As a result of the investigation, this feasance proceedings under Sections 543 and 542(1) of the Companies Act have been initiated against a number of persons.

सरकारी मेडिकल स्टोर, करनाल

5522. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री यू० द० सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहजी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेश संख्या 9–11/55–आर०पी०एस०, दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1959 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी मेडीकल स्टोर, करनाल के कर्मचारियों के सेवाकाल की उपेक्षा करके कम सेवाकाल वाले कर्मचारियों को तरक्की दी जा रही है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप अन्य कर्मचारियों में बहुत असन्तोष फैला हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री द० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं । उल्लिखित आदेशों के अन्तर्गत मेडिकल स्टोर डिपो करनाल के कर्मचारियों के सेवाकाल की उपेक्षा की जा रही है यह बात सच नहीं है । इन आदेशों में केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नियुक्त विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने के सामान्य सिद्धान्त निहित है । इन्हीं के अनुसार डिपो कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता निश्चित की जाती है और पदोन्नति करते समय वरिष्ठता पर पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि ये आदेश केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नियुक्त सभी व्यक्तियों पर लागू होते है और ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के हितों का ध्यान रखा जाता है । अत: मेडिकल स्टोर डिपो करनाल के कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष का कोई कारण नहीं होना चाहिए ।

Foreign Exchange Violations by Air India's General Manager

5524. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some very serious allegations of foreign exchange received by Home Ministry against the General Manager, Air India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that wrongful use of 'P' forms by the above mentioned Officer resulted into huge national loss; and

(c) the progress made in this case with detailed facts and figures?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Certain allegations have been brought to the notice of Government about in-accurate information having been furnished by the sons of the General Manager, Air India in their applications for 'P' form. There is also an allegation about wrongful use of 'P' forms by one of his sons. There is no allegation against The General Manager direct, and there is no huge national loss involved.

(c) These allegations are being enquired into.

Credit Institutions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5525. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the statement made in Lok Sabha by the former Minister of Law and Social Security in reply to the discussions on the 12th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the 15th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government's assurance to create a different pattern of credit institutions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists has been implemented so far;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in that regard in each of the various States; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage and help these people in forming co-operative farms of their own with a view to availing of the full facilities under the new credit system?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Instructions about the implementation of the co-operative programmes embodying the revised pattern for Scheduled Tribes were sent to the various State Governments in January, 1966. Similar instructions in regard to Scheduled Castes are still being examined and will be sent to the State Governments as soon as they are finalised.

(b) It is now too early to assess the progress made in the implementation of co-operative programme for Scheduled Tribes as the State Governments would start implementing these schemes during 1966-67 and the assessment of the progress made would be available only by the end of the year 1966-67.

(c) There is no provision for the setting up of co-operative farms for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Backward Classes Sector.

Development of Hill Areas of Assam

5526. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Tarlok Singh team for development of hill areas in Assam are going to be implemented; and

(b) if so, what will be the financial involvement of executing the recommendations and how it is going to be met?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Proposals for outlays and programmes for the Hill Areas of Assam on the basis of the recommendations of the Joint State-Centre Study Team are in the process of being finalised and will be submitted to the Planning Commission and the Government of India in the near future.

Contraceptive Pills

5527. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oral contraceptive pills are available on the prescription of doctors in spite of the fact that Government have not accepted it for mass use; and

(b) how many manufacturers have oral contraceptive pills in Indian market and their wholesale current prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Pending clinical trials, no drug has so far been permitted by Government for use as an oral contraceptive. Certin drugs which are used as oral contraceptives in countries like U.K., U.S.A. Canada etc. are however, allowed to be marketed for the treatment of gynaecological disorders like Dysmenorhoea, Endometriosis etc. and functional sterility but not for oral contraception. These drugs are available

only against the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

A statement showing these drugs, the name of the manufacturer and wholesale price is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-6325/66].

All-India Audit and Accounts Association

5528. Shri N. Dandeker :
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Audit and Accounts Association has elected its office bearers and communicated the same to Government;

(b) if so, whether recognition to the Association has been accorded; and

(c) if not, why?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir. Office bearers have been elected in a Conference of the Association held from 27th March, 1966 to 1st April, 1966. The names of office bearers have been communicated to Government in a letter dated the 8th April, 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules 1959 under which recognition could be granted to employees' associations have become void as a result of a decision by the Supreme Court. There is, therefore, at present no power left with the Government to grant recognition to the Association till new rules are finalised.

The question of grant of *de facto* recognition to the Association is, however, under consideration.

Edamulayar Scheme

5529. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have taken any final decision on Edamulayar Scheme proposed to assure steady and continuous flow of water in the Periyar river after the Idikki Scheme is commissioned;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by what time a final decision will be taken ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The project report is being revised by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

5530. Shri Vasudevan Nair :
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a Control Board for the Idikki Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) Yes.

(b). The main objectives of setting up a Control Board for Idikki H. E. Project are:

(i) to ensure efficient, economical and early execution of the project.

(ii) to provide superior overall direction and control over the execution of the project.

Tobacco production in Andhra Pradesh

5531. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of production of country (Natu) tobacco in East and West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the excise duty arrears on the country tobacco to be collected from growers in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(c) whether the excise duty was levied on the quantity estimated by the officers or on the quantity actually produced by the growers;

(d) whether there was any attempt on the part of the officers for verifying the estimated quantity of production for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 with the actual quantity produced before giving demand notices;

(e) if not, why not; and

(f) if so, the results of verification?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Excise duty on Yarn used by Handloom Industry

5532. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry has brought to the notice of his Ministry the representations received by it regarding the harmful consequences due to enhancement of excise duty on the yarn used by handloom industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has already been taken. Exemption from duty has been given on hank-yarn in the Count groups 22-29 nf. and the duty on hank-yarn in the Count groups of more than 29 nf. but less than 34 nf. is being reduced to 5 paise per kilogramme, i.e. to the level existing in 1965.

Agitation by L.I.C. Employees

5533. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation Employees' Union has threatened a nation-wide agitation, should the management go ahead with the introduction of automation in the LIC administration;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Corporation advanced loans to the public for building houses but ignored the housing problems of its employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that senior staff was given a City Compensatory Allowance, while the other employees had been by-passed.

(d) whether the employees and their families are not given any medical facilities;

(e) if so, the steps taken to ameliorate their grievances?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) one of the two Employees' Unions representing Class III and Class IV employees of the Corporation has threatened to launch agitation against the installation and commissioning of electronic computers inspite of the clear assurance given by the Corporation that there would be no retrenchment on this account.

(b) While the L.I.C. does not advance loans to members of the public other than those who are its policyholders it has a scheme called 'Own Your Home' scheme, under which it makes advances to its policyholders under certain circumstances to construct houses. Those of the employees of the Corporation who are policy-

holders are entitled to the benefit of 'Own Your Home' scheme. In addition, the Corporation has built staff quarters for its employees and has also encouraged them to form cooperative societies to obtain advances for house building purposes from the Corporation.

(c) The City Compensatory Allowance has been given to Class I officers of the Corporation with effect from 1st April, 1964. This is not admissible to Class III and Class IV employees, who, on the other hand enjoy certain other benefits, such as their dearness allowance being linked with the cost of living index, which is not available to Class I employees.

(d) Certain medical facilities are available to Class I employees. As regards Class III and Class IV employees, a scheme to meet medical expenses has been extended to them in accordance with the agreement arrived at with one of their Unions.

(e) Does not arise.

Income-Tax Officers Class II Examination

5534. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after lapse of more than six months, U.P.S.C. has not so far intimated the candidates about their eligibility for the Income-Tax Officers (Class II) examination to be held in June, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the eligible candidates will be informed; and

(d) whether the examination is likely to be postponed further?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: (a) to (c). The bulk of applicants have already been informed of the result of their applications and the remaining candidates will be sent the necessary intimations within the next ten days.

(d) No, sir.

U.S. Aid

5535. **Shri Sidheswar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. aid to India during the Second and the Third Five-Year Plan periods was under the Mutual Security Act, 1958;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn towards the assertion made by Messrs John Kennedy and J. S. Cooper in the Senate that "if private enterprise is to remain a decisive force and if there is to be a vigorous private investment programme, the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan's objective is essential"; and

(c) if so, how far it has been fulfilled and whether the U.S. is satisfied with the achievement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) U.S. aid to India was authorised under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended from time to time, till early 1962 and thereafter under the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act, 1991.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

I.B.R.D. Mission

5536. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Mission which visited India in 1958 protested against expenditure under Community Development Programme, outlay on social welfare in centres of State-owned industry and condemned the plans of adopting a system of unemployment insurance for industrial workers;

(b) whether they are persistently pressing this view-point; and

(c) if so, the stand taken by Government in this regard and whether it is being re-considered?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). Missions sent by the I.B.R.D. submit their reports to the World Bank President. As these reports are classified, restricted documents of the World Bank, their contents cannot be disclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

U.S. Aid for Public Sector Industries

5537. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector has not received any aid for its manufacturing industries from the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the terms and conditions on which loans are being given; and

(d) whether Government are in a position to publish a White Paper on this matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir. The manufacturing industries in the public sector have received aid from the U.S.A.

(b Does not aise.

(c) U.S. loans and interest thereon are repayable in U.S.. dollars. The terms and conditions of the present loans are:—

(i) *US AID Loans*—These are repayable in 40 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years. Interest during the first 10 years is 1 per cent per annum and during the remaining period of 30 years is 2½ per cent. per annum.

(ii) *U.S. Exin Bank Loans*—These are repayable over a period of 13 to 15 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 years. The rate of interest is 5½ per cent. per annum.

(d) It is not considered necessary to publish a White Paper on this matter.

Midwives under Local Bodies Department in Kerala

5538. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Health and Family Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the midwives working under the Local Bodies Department of Kerala were omitted when revision of pay was effected in 1951;

(b) whether these midwives have now been absorbed in the Health Service Department of the State;

(c) if so, the decision taken regarding counting their period of service under the Local Bodies Department for the purpose of their seniority and fixation of pay;

(d) whether any complaints have been received from them regarding their salaries; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof and action taken to meet their grievances?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Rural Electrification in Gujarat

5539. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have represented about the difficulty experienced by the Gujarat Electricity Board due to shortage of transformers to take electric lines to rural areas for rural electrification progamme; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). There is shortage of electrolytic copper required for the manufacture of transformers indigenously. Efforts

are being made to secure additional quotas of copper on the basis of the requirments.

हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अनुदान

5540. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री रमापति राव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने के मामले में वित्त मंत्रालय की मंजूरी ली जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय समान आधार पर ऐसे अनुदान मंजूर करता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी के प्रचार और विकास के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अपने ही अधिकारों से, समान दर पर, अनुदान देता है । जो प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते उन्हें इस मंत्रालय के पास भेजा जाता है और हर एक मामले के गुण-दोष के आधार पर उसकी जांच की जाती है ।

Kerala N.G.Os.

5540-A. **Shri Vasudevan Nair**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.G.O's associations in Kerala state have decided to go on strike following the decisions taken by Government on the Pay Commission's report; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand of the N.G.Os?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There have been some Press reports to this effect.

(b) The State Government have examined the demands in the light of the available resources and have offered to sanction one increment to all those N.G.Os who get a benefit of less than Rs. 5/- a month as a result of pay fixation and also to sanction one increment to all those with not less than 15 years of service.

Profiteering in Land Prices

5540-B. **Shri Jashvant Mehta**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Urban Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to bring forward legislation to stop the profiteering in the prices of land surrounding big cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

पत्थर तोड़ सहकारी समिति

5540-सी. श्री प० ला० बाजपाई :
श्री तुलाराम :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री धैर्य :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1962 में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने राजौरी गार्डन और रामपुरा, नई दिल्ली में फ्लाट बनाने के लिए पत्थर सप्लाई करने का ठेका भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सहकारी समिति, छैवर पास, दिल्ली को दिया था ।

और पत्थर की सप्लाई भारत सेवक समाज, कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली के नाम से की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त ठेके के अन्तर्गत पत्थरों की सप्लाई का खर्च और अपेक्षित श्रमिकों का प्रबन्ध भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सहकारी समिति द्वारा किया गया था किन्तु उसकी आय उस संस्था को नहीं दी गई थी और उसके स्थान पर वह आय भारत सेवक समाज ने ले ली थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) भारत सेवक समाज पत्थर तोड़ सहकारी समिति, खेबर पास, दिल्ली के साथ 1962 में पत्थरों की सप्लाई का कोई ठेका नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, भारत सेवक समाज, कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली को कुछ ठेके दिये गये थे तथा 1962-63 के दौरान उनके द्वारा पत्थरों की सप्लाई की गयी थी ।

(ख) क्योंकि सभी ठेके भारत सेवक समाज से किये गये थे अतएव सहकारी समिति के संव्यवहार की सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Welfare of Fishermen in Orissa

5541. Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rattan Lal:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa have forwarded a revised proposal to the Central Government during 1965-66 for execution of the scheme for the welfare of fishermen residing in the coastal belt of Orissa, at a cost of Rs. 2,76,400 and for inclusion of the scheme in the Central Sector under the backward classes welfare programme for cent per cent Central assistance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only a few selected schemes of high priority are included in the Centrally Sponsored Programme of the Backward Classes Sector. Since this scheme is not included in that list it has not been possible to take this up under the Central Sector.

12·10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ENTRY OF ABOUT 1000 ARMED NAGA HOSTILES IN MIZO DISTRICT FROM EAST PAKISTAN

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"लगभग 1000 सशस्त्र नागाओं द्वारा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से मीजो जिले में प्रवेश करने के समाचार।"

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Some of us sent short notice questions and so our names also should be included in this.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, we have no information to support the report of entry of 1000 Nagas into Mizo Hills District from Pakistan. According to our information, no large gang of Nagas has gone into Pakistan in recent months. There are reports

however, that some groups of hostile Nagas and other tribes are being given training at certain centres in East Pakistan and it is possible that small batches of these Nagas may be trying to return to Nagaland through the Mizo Hills District.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Nagas or Mizos?

Shri Nanda: Nagas, Mizos apart. The Mizo National Front has made it known that it would extend facilities to hostile Nagas attempting to go to Pakistan through the Mizo Hills District. The Mizo National Front has also been propagating that the hostile Nagas would assist them with men and material for attaining independence. This propaganda is essentially intended to boost the morale of the MNF volunteers. A close watch is being maintained on the movement of the hostile Nagas towards Mizo Hills and precautions are being taken to prevent these Nagas joining hands with the Mizo National Front.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के पूरे पूर्वोत्तर इलाके को सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है अंदरूनी विद्रोह से और बाहरी आक्रमण से। उवसियम (नेफा) से लेकर दक्षिण में सिल्चर मीजो तक यह नागा विद्रोही तथा मीजो विद्रोही आतंक फैला रहे हैं और यह साबित हो गया है कि नाटो के हथियार पाकिस्तान के द्वारा, जैसे राकेट और राकेट लांचर, जिन पर कि क्रीच मार्का है नागाओं को मिल चुके हैं। इसकी जड़ है नागाओं का विद्रोह, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि नागाओं से आप बात करना चाहते हैं तो करें, लेकिन सीधी बातचीत करें और उदारता से करें। जो नये शान्ति मिशन का निर्माण होने जा रहा है और पांच लोगों के नाम आये हैं, तो इससे फिर आत्म-वंचना और पर-वंचना की जो परम्परा चल पड़ी है वह जारी रहेगी तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप इस मिशन को मान्यता देंगे ? नागाओं से बात करनी है तो सीधी बात कीजिये उदारता के साथ बात करें लेकिन जल्द से जल्द इस मामले को खत्म करें। साथ ही साथ मंत्री महोदय इस बात का भी खुलासा करें कि यह जो पूरा सीमावर्त्ती इलाका है क्या इसकी हिफाजत का काम फौज के मातहत दे दिया जायगा और इस तरीके से सुरक्षा के लिए जो खतरा पैदा हुआ है उसका ठीक तरह से मुकाबला किया जायगा ?

श्री नन्दा : पहला सवाल जो था उसका जवाब मैं यहां पर नहीं दे सकता। दूसरा जो बात है कि इस इलाके के अन्दर खतरा है और उसकी हिफाजत का बंदोबस्त काफी अच्छे तरीके से होना चाहिए तो मेरा कहना है कि मीजो डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आर्मी उसकी देखभाल कर रही है जितना उसके हाथ में है। दूसरे इलाकों में भी अच्छे तरीके से बंदोबस्त किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है सब जरूरी प्रीकाशंस लिये जा रहे हैं और भी जो जरूरी समझा जा रहा है उसे भी पूरा करने के लिए कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नागा शान्ति मिशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया।

श्री नन्दा : मैं इस प्रश्न में नागा पीस मिशन के बारे में जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरीके से तो यह सवाल को नहीं टाल सकते। विषय का सम्बन्ध है नागा विद्रोहियों के प्रवेश अथवा नागा विद्रोह से जिन चीजों का सम्बन्ध मीझा है, उनके बारे में यह जो प्रश्न है, उसको यह टाल नहीं सकते। एक शान्ति मिशन टूट गया है, संसद् सदस्यों के ऐतराज पर टूट गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह भी वह कहना मुनासिब नहीं समझते, बताना नहीं चाहते ?

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मंत्री जी के इल्म में होगा कि आया कोई नया पीस मिशन कायम किया जा रहा है ?

श्री नन्दा : यह गवर्नमेंट की चीज़ नहीं है । हमारे पास उसकी कोई बात नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर रही है (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप उसे मान्यता देने वाले हैं, क्या आप उनकी मध्यस्थता को स्वीकार करने वाले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आगे उसका क्या होगा इस बारे में वह अभी से क्या कह सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा प्रश्न बिलकुल जायज है योग्य है उससे सम्बन्धित है और सरकार को अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बतानी चाहिए एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री भी उसमें शामिल हो गये हैं, कोई मामूली बात नहीं है फिर यह आत्म-वंचना और पर-वंचना की . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए मैं ने मधु लिमये साहब आप को उस सवाल को करने की इजाजत दी । और गवनमेंट का जवाब उस पर आ गया कि उसका उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has the Government received authentic reports by now at least from Intelligence and other more intelligent sources that in pursuance of their collusive, diabolical machinations against India, both China and Pakistan are not merely playing up or exploiting the troubles in Nagaland and Mizo hills district as wars of liberation but are also supplying arms and equipment and are giving military training to the Nagas and the Mizos and, if so, has the Government categorically told Pakistan that unless they desist from these activities, India will repudiate the Tashkent declaration, also warned China that unless they desist from such activities the Government will have to take stern action and told the left communist party of India . . . (*Interruptions.*) It is an important matter that their suggestions about talks with China will be sternly discountenanced.

Shri Nanda: About the arms, so far as the situation with which we are dealing with is concerned, there are no arms from China but there are arms and we have definite information, received through Pakistan. That is a fact and the EA ministry has sent letters of protest on the 12th March, 17th March and 11th April. There is denial from the other side of any kind of complicity. They say some refugees have come but we know the facts. So far as intelligence is concerned, these are the facts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Other more intelligent sources.

Shri Nanda: More intelligent source is only Mr. Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know. He has not answered the questions about the left communists, China-Pakistan collusion, Tashkent agreement.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When I put the question, you allowed it. Is not the Minister obliged to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: He should not insist on the last part of his question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? Have you overruled it or disallowed it?

Mr. Speaker: That does not come in directly . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have been just released, rightly. They have long been in prison. They have been released. As soon as they come out they have asked for talks with China, but China is engaged in exploiting these troubles against

India and is persistently indulging in ....

Mr. Speaker: They may not have any talks.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they issued a warning to the left communist party also?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Why is he making this kind of irrelevant observations? Umpteen people are asking for discussion with China; I have asked for a discussion with China; Members of the other House have asked for a discussion with China. Congress members.

What is the point in referring to such matters, Sir?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That has no relevancy. He indulges daily in all kinds of irrelevancies. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, oder. Shri Nath Pai. He was just allowing the others to rise;

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Two hon. Members whom you were pleased to call were holding the floor. I was waiting for your pleasure. Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Home Minister has said that not large groups, not large gangs but small groups have crossed; they have been equipped and trained in Pakistan. These were the words that he used, or words to that effect which he has used. This admission, while it underlines the failure, rather the dismal failure, of the Intelligence Branch to prevent the crossings and to prevent their coming back also shows the inadequacy of the defence or rather the security arrangements. This crossing is a part of the grand Sino-Pakistani design to work for the dismemberment and, if possible, the disintegration of this country. May I, therefore, as the Home Minister whether the Government or he has reckoned with the possibility that this equipping of the Naga hostiles and the Mizos and the continuous incitement—describing it as a people's war of liberation—may perhaps be a prelude to a three-pronged, concerted, synchronised attack from the North, into Jammu and Kashmir, by our friends China and Pakistan, and if he has reckoned with the possibility of a synchronised attack, what steps the Government are taking to meet this danger?

Shri Nanda: We have to take all kinds of risks into account and take all the steps; the important part of the question is about the gangs; and why; I may inform the hon. Member that since October, 1964, previously, fairly large gangs used to come—500 and 250 and so on. After that, they were prevented and stopped. Some 2,000 persons wanted to go to Burma; first they wanted to go there and then they wanted to move into Pakistan through our country, but they were disrupted and dispersed. Therefore, when I say small gangs, it is our information received from the people who escaped from Pakistan; they were questioned and they said there were a few places and a few of the Nagas—that is what our reports say—which means twos and fours might have gone. So, I think this indicates the success of our work and not our failure.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister has replied only to the tail-end of the question and not to the body of my question. The body of my question was, whether they reckon with the possibility, whether there may be a synchronised attack which may follow, whether there is any kind of news which has come, that China and Pakistan may make a concerted effort to move into our country: no reply has come to that part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question; that is a separate question altogether. Shri Kishen Pattnayak. (*Interruption*)

Shri Nath Pai: I did not follow.

Mr. peaker: That would be too wide a question to be answered in a supplementary. That is what I have said. Shri Pattnayak.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : एक तरफ़ तो पिछली 3 तारीख को रेलवे मन्त्री द्वारा यह बात मानी गई थी कि इस इलाके की गड़बड़ी के पीछे ब्रिटिश कूटनीतिक हाथ भी है, दूसरी तरफ़ रक्षा मन्त्री ने कहा था कि जो हथियार मिले हैं, वे फ्रांस के बनाये हुए हैं, तो इससे ज़ाहिर होता है कि इन नाटो देशों का सम्पर्क भारत के पूर्वी इलाकों में है, इसके बारे में क्या जानकारी अभी तक आपने हासिल की है ?

श्री नन्दा : ऐसी कुछ बातें हमें मालूम नहीं हुई हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : एक दिन एक मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था, डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि ये फ्रेन्च हथियार पाये गये हैं ।

श्री नन्दा : जो हथियार मिले हैं, उन पर मार्किंग दूसरे देश का है, इसका विरोध यहां नहीं है, लेकिन वे हथियार कहीं से भी पहुंच सकते हैं, उस देश का इनसे सम्बन्ध है, यह कैसे कह सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यह था कि ये हथियार जिन पर फ्रान्स का मार्क है, आये कहां से ? फ्रांस के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को मिले होंगे या हवाई जहाज से फ्रांस ने डाल दिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इसके बारे में उन्होंने फ्रांस से जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया है । अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी वहां गई थीं और डिगाल से मिली थीं । फ्रांस से दोस्ती हो रही है, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं जान सकते ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह बात मन्त्री द्वारा मानी गई थी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसकी सफ़ाई, अध्यक्ष महोदय, होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैंने खुद कहा है कि मानी गई है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : फ्रांस से पूछना चाहिये कि ये हथियार कहां से आये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप चलने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चलने दे रहा हूं । मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आया है कि इससे साबित नहीं होता कि फ्रांस ने दिये हैं, फ्रांस से किसी और मुल्क को गये होंगे और वहां से यहां आये होंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमें उनसे पूछना तो चाहिये, हम को फ्रांस से यह जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिए ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I know whether Government have come to the conclusion that another major Mizo rebellion is in the offing or in preparation and whether the Government have been able to establish the identity or the origin and the channels of supply of arms and ammunition as well as the training imparted to the Naga hostiles and the Mizo rebels and particularly whether there is any Chinese imprint on it?

Shri Nanda: There is no evidence of any Chinese imprint on it. There is definite evidence, as I said before, that assistance is being provided

by Pakistan in the matter of training and supply of arms. As far as the future is concerned, I think we feel there is ground for anxiety because these people who are trained and armed—the Mizos—are spread out in the jungles and in the rainy season they will be trying to create harassment. We have that in view, both for the purpose of strengthening our arrangements in the various posts and for developing our administrative centres there.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): May I know whether in view of the treachery and deception on the part of those people and considering the complicity of Pakistan and China, the Government feel that the depredation is going to be a long one and, if that is so, whether the Government has planned out a proper study to meet the menace.

Shri Nanda: Yes; how long, one cannot say. It may be fairly long.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Just now, the hon. Home Minister has said that from time to time, groups of Naga hostiles are being trained in Pakistan since 1955 and so, may I know whether this has been brought to the notice of the Naga leaders while they discussed the situation with the Prime Minister recently?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): This was not taken up when I talked with them, but it has been taken up at other levels.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): May I know what steps have the Government taken to guard the border of Mizo district with Pakistan, so as to prevent the entry of the hostile Nagas and the rebel Mizos who are being trained in East Pakistan for creating more trouble in Mizo Hill District?

Shri Nanda: The army and police arrangements are there for patrolling and static posts.

Shri Hem Barua: The fact that the Mizo National Front was preparing for a large-scale on slaught on Government was known to the Government long before the present revolt; the fact that Laldenga, the President of the Mizo National Front came down to Calcutta in September, 1965 and met certain foreign diplomats in the city and the fact that Mr. Laldenga went to East Pakistan to bring arms and ammunition—these are facts that were known to Government long before. Laldenga was specifically and particularly encouraged by a certain gentleman, I know. In that context, may I know if it is not a fact that the Union Home Minister, after he came to know of all those preparations, proposed to take stern action to nip those preparations in the bud, but it was the Chief Minister of Assam who came down to Delhi and advised the Union Home Minister not to take stern measures against the preparations, for he honestly believed that the movement of the Mizo National Front would fritter away. If that is so, what are the reasons on account of which the Government have not considered it desirable to ask the Chief Minister of Assam to withdraw from his position as Chief Minister because it is his inept policy that has drenched a part of this country in blood and tears and he does not have the moral right to rule over that State?

Shri Nanda: In view of the knowledge and information we had, we took steps. We sent more battalions which were moving into the area. It was that action which we took which we are told precipitated the hostile action. It was known to us and we were taking steps. Therefore, the other part of the question does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: First there is a long and involved question. When the

[Mr. Speaker]

answer comes, there is a point of order. When that is also answered, there would be some explanation. There ought to be some limit. When there are so many names included, I will have to think whether I can allow all these Members to be called one after the other, because 40 to 45 minutes are taken.

Shri Hem Barua: My complaint is, although they knew about these preparations two years before the actual event took place, no action was taken by the Union Home Minister on the advice of the Chief Minister of Assam. That is my complaint. I know they took certain action when the revolt took place.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Member goes on making the same complaint on all the questions.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it the same complaint I am making, Sir? That is a false allegation Prof. Sharma is making. He must be intellectually and mentally under-developed. He has not followed anything so far.

श्री राम हरख यादव (आजमगढ़) : क्या यह बात सही है कि नागालैण्ड के बैप्टिस्ट मिशनरी, पाकिस्तान और नेशनल मीजो फ्रण्ट के जो लोग हैं उनके दर्म्यान कोई इस तरह की साजिश हुई है कि वह मीजो हिल्स के अन्य हिस्सों में बगावत करें, और वहां भी उन लोगों ने एक ट्रेनिंग सेण्टर कायम कर लिया है, मुस्तकिल ट्रेनिंग सेण्टर, मीजो हिल्स के अन्दरूनी हिस्से में, जहां उन की बाकायदा ट्रेनिंग होती है और परेडें होती है पाकिस्तान की मदद से। अगर यह बात मालूम है तो इसके मुताल्लिक सरकार की क्या पालिसी है और वह किस तरह से इसका इन्तजाम करेगी ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं अभी कह चुका हूं कि पाकिस्तान में भी ट्रेनिंग हो रही है, मीजो डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी मीजो लोगों की ट्रेनिंग का इन्तजाम है और इसके लिये जो कुछ भी जरूरी है सरकार वहां कर रही है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। क्या आपका नाम इसमें कहीं पर है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूं, लेकिन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को बुलाया किसी ने ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपने नहीं बुलाया, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं भी सदस्य हूं। यह असत्य उत्तर दे रहे हैं और सब लोग सुन रहे हैं। क्या उनको असत्य उत्तर देने का अधिकार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप अपने अधिकार में रह रहे हैं? आप भी तो बिना अधिकार के खड़े हो जाते हैं और बोलने लग जाते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वहां शान्ति भंग हो जाती है और यह असत्य उत्तर दे रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When this question was raised before in this House, some suggestions were made that we should take up this matter with the Burmese Government also, because some of these rebels are going to and coming from Pakistan through the Burma border also. May I know whether it is a fact that a Burmese rebel from Chind area was living in Aijal for a long time and that the Government of India gave him refuge? I want to know who is that refugee coming from Burma and whether it is a fact that he has disappeared now and that is one of the reasons why the Government of Burma is not going to support us in disapproving the Mizo movement?

Shri Nanda: This is absolutely wrong. The Burmese Government

has been helping us and cooperating with us, and is still doing it. So, the question does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Why did you give refuge to him? Is it a fact or not?

Shri Nanda: That does not come into the picture, because the Burmese Government is cooperating with us. The assumption is that something happened. About that particular person, I will have to find out. But I know it for a fact that the Burmese Government continues to cooperate with us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact or not that a Burmese rebel was given refuge and he disappeared?

Mr. Speaker: He says he will look into it; what can I do?

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): The Home Minister has just now stated that the situation in Mizo hills is giving ground for anxiety. The reports that are received from the Mizo hills go to show that much of the ground for anxiety has arisen from certain excesses and wrong policies that we are following in that area. There are reports of innocent law-abiding Mizos being beaten up when they bring their arms to hand them over to the Government. There are reports of their being beaten up when they do not bring the arms to the Government. All this is creating a situation there in which the law-abiding Mizos are being led to sympathise with the Mizo rebels. In this regard, may I know from the Home Minister whether he proposes to take merely military measures to meet the situation there or to resort to some other measures in order to bring about a political settlement in that area to contain and isolate the Mizo rebels? In this respect, have they received any concrete suggestions from the leaders and representatives in the hill areas as to certain steps which they should take? May I know what decisions have been taken on those suggestions? Do they consider them to be mere effusions of undeveloped brains or do they attach some serious importance to those suggestions?

Shri Nanda: I never said that military measures alone are in view. Military measures, of course, come first in the present situation for strengthening the administration. Various other schemes and projects for the improvement of the conditions there are being considered. There is also the Pataskar Report which is going to be considered in a few days. All these things are going to be done. I repudiate the first part of the question. This revolt did not arise because some arms were surrendered or not surrendered. That was long before.

Shri Swell: That is what is going on now.

Shri Nanda: Now I can say it is not so. I can never say here categorically that in some individual cases here and there some harassment might not have been there. If there is any specific case, I guarantee it will be looked into, but not a general kind of statement.

Shri Swell: I asked whether the leaders and representatives of the hill areas have suggested certain steps for bringing about a settlement in that area and what they have done to those suggestions. Do they take them seriously?

Shri Nanda: Those reports are with us. As I said, we are going to consider the Pataskar Report and the other things also. My only regret is in those reports, whatever statement they have made, there is no very strong, outright, outspoken condemnation of violence.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The Minister stated that Pakistan is actively training the Naga hostiles in

[Shri Jashwant Mehta]

Chittagong hill area and we have protested. After signing the Tashkent Declaration also, Pakistan has continued this process of helping the Naga hostiles. May I know whether the Government has brought this to the notice of the other western countries and Soviet Union which participated in the Tashkent Declaration and also tried to create world opinion regarding these activities of Pakistan?

Shri Nanda: I have already stated that so far as Pakistan is concerned we have dealt with the matter in this way. As a general problem everything can enter into the discussion.

Shri Daji (Indore): It has been asserted by the Home Minister even today and by other Ministers on other occasions, that arms are going to the Nagas through Pakistan of foreign make and type. Those arms, we all know, Pakistan does not manufacture. Therefore, it only stands to reason to believe that Pakistan must b supplying them from the arms which Pakistan gets from America or the NATO and CENTO sources. In a similar situation, during the Kutch trouble, I would like to remind the House, America, on a complaint from Pakistan, actually sent a General to visit our side of the border to verify whether the arms supplied to us during the Chinese aggression were not being used against Pakistan. On the one hand, America gives aid to this country when the Planning Minister goes there and, on the other hand, she gives arms to Pakistan to disrupt all economic activities in this country. Therefore, either America or the NATO and CENTO countries should stop supply of arms to Pakistan or they should supervise strictly so that Pakistan is not able to supply or smuggle arms to be used against us by these rebels. Have we taken up this matter in this context with America?

Shri Nanda: If the question is about supply of arms by Pakistan, I have already given the answer.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : जैसा कि गृह मन्त्री जी ने बताया यहां पर यह बात स्पष्ट है कि मीजो विद्रोही, नागा, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सरकार और पश्चिम के कुछ देशों का भी एक आपसी गठबन्धन है इस तरह से भारत सरकार के विरुद्ध विद्रोहात्मक कार्यवाही करने के लिए उन्होंने ट्रेनिंग दी है और दे भी रहे हैं, मीजो हिल्स के विद्रोही नागाओं में अधिकतर ईसाई लोग बसे हुए हैं, इसके सन्दर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो पश्चिमी देश के लोग हैं वे यह चाहते हैं कि एशिया के अन्दर एक ईसाई राज्य की स्थापना की जाय और जो सबसे बढ़ कर मीजो हिल्स के नागा विद्रोही हो सकते हैं। तो इस सम्बन्ध म सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इसको हटाने के लिए और ख़त्म करने के लिए सरकार क्या क़दम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री नन्दा : इसमें ईसाई या और कोई मत का सवाल नहीं आना चाहिए । जो प्राबलम है हमारे अन्दर रिबोल्ट होने की हम उसका सामना हर तरीक़े से कर रहे हैं बाक़ी पाकिस्तान की मदद की बात जो मैंने कही थी उस सवाल को और लम्बा ले जाना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): The hon. Home Minister in his statement said that he is not aware whether one thousand armed Naga hostiles entered into Mizo hills from Pakistan. From our experience we find that our Intelligence is almost always under-estimating the affairs and that is why we land ourselves in different position. Now, Sir, with the Chinese entering near about Longju in the north and Pakistan supplying arms and ammunitions to the Naga hostiles and Mizo rebles, do Government apprehend a major clash coming up soon jointly from Mizo rebles

and Naga hostiles; if so, may I know what action Government has taken or what action Government propose to take so that the Mizo rebles and the Naga hostiles cannot establish direct contact?

Shri Nanda: We are trying to see that no contact is established between the two for any purpose against us.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : एक तरफ़ नागालैण्ड में स्थायी शान्ति के लिए हम शान्ति प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ सशस्त्र नागाओं का एक बहुत बड़ा गिरोह शान्ति प्रयत्नों में बाधा डाल रहा है और अपने देश विरोधी कारनामों को तेज कर रहा है। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या यह सशस्त्र नागा तथाकथित संघीय सरकार का नेतृत्व मानते हैं या नहीं। अगर तो नेतृत्व मानते हैं तो इनसे वार्ता करने के पहले मैं उनसे एक सफाई पूछूंगा कि यह सशस्त्र नागा इस तरीके की कार्यवाहियों में क्यों संलग्न हैं और यह लोग तथाकथित संघीय सरकार का नेतृत्व नहीं मानते हैं तो इन से निबटने के लिए क्या सरकार सैनिक कार्यवाही करने को तैयार है ?

श्री नन्दा : जो कुछ आगे बातचीत होगी उसमें इन बातों का भी ख्याल रक्खा जायेगा।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मैं कुछ समझा नहीं कि उन्होंने क्या कहा ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि उसने जो नागा विद्रोहियों के हथियार पकड़े हैं जिनमें कि दूसरे देशों के चिह्न पाये गये हैं क्या सरकार ने उन देशों को कोई पत्र लिखा है उसके विरोध में, क्या राष्ट्रसंघ को उसने इसकी सूचना दी है ? क्या उन हथियारों में चीन के हथियार भी पाये गये हैं ? जो नया शान्ति मिशन बना है और जो बातचीत करेगा उसमें भूतपूर्व मन्त्री, राज्य के मुख्य मन्त्री थे पहले के यहां इस सदन के भी एक मन्त्री हैं भूतपूर्व, तो यह जो भी बातचीत करेगा नया शान्ति मिशन तो क्या सरकार उससे बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री नन्दा : मैंने कहा कि इस का हमने नोटिस नहीं लिया। यह मिशन हमारी तरफ़ से नहीं बना है यह प्राइवेट चीज है इस लिए मैं इसका क्या जवाब दे सकता हूं बाकी आर्मी के बारे में मैं अभी कह ही चुका हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं आया है कृपया उसे मंत्री जी से दिलवा दीजिये। मैंने सीधे सवाल पूछा था कि क्या सरकार उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्री जी ने कह तो दिया कि उससे उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोई बातचीत करेंगे क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आगे के लिए कौन कह सकता है कि क्या परिस्थिति होगी!

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या उन हथियारों में चीन के हथियार भी निकले थे और जिन दूसरे देशों के उन पर चिन्ह पाये गये थे क्या उन देशों को सरकार ने विरोध पत्र भेजा है ? लेकिन कोई उस बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी भी माननीय सदस्य के सवालों का जवाब सन्तोषप्रद पूरा नहीं आता है मुझे भी इसका दुःख है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब पूरा उत्तर आयेगा नहीं तो सन्तोष कैसे होगा ? मैंने पूछा था कि क्या राष्ट्रसंघ को पत्र लिखा है और क्या उन देशों को भी लिखा लेकिन कोई उत्तर नहीं आया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आर्डर, आर्डर बस काफ़ी हो चुका इस तरीके से काम नहीं चल सकता है

12.45 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (*Query*)

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unless you hear me, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: One business is over and another is going to be taken up. How can there be any point of order?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Sir, I have one submission to make. I gave a Calling Attention Notice regarding the proposed closure of jute mills in West Bengal. More than two lakhs workers have been arrested. You have accepted a Short Notice Question and that is coming up tomorrow. But those who are interested in this matter will not be staying here tomorrow. My submission is that you may kindly ask the hon. Minister to make a statement today in the afternoon. It is a very simple thing.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल एक नोटिस दिया था...

उध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस वक्त नोटिसों को नहीं ले सकता।

12.47 hrs.

RE: POINTS UNDER RULES 376 AND 377

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order under Rule 376(2) and Rule 229 of the Rules of Procedure. I would invite your kind attention to a Press Report that has appeared today saying "3 MPs, 5 MLAs among 237 arrested."

Mr. Speaker: How does this arise now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It does arise.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow the hon. Member. Every day the hon. Member would stand up and just say that he has a point of order under Rule 376.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Has the State Government informed you of their arrest?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I am coming to that. I have got the information here and I will read that to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then read it.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. I must go item by item.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point will be met if you read it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have patience.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा 377 के मातहत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। संसद के नेता से भी इसके लिए वार्तालाप हुआ है। उन्होंने भी कहा है कि जब राज्य-सभा या लोक-सभा चल रही हो उस वक्त सेंट्रल हाल के अन्दर कोई मीटिंग नहीं हो सकती है लेकिन कल जब लोक सभा चल रही थी उस वक्त सेंट्रल हाल के अन्दर मीटिंग हो रही थी और उसमें आप, प्रधान मन्त्री आदि उसके अन्दर शामिल थे। उस वक्त यहां लोक सभा में कोरम की कमी हुई और कोरम की घंटी बजानी पड़ी। उड़ीसा में अकाल व भुखमरी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर हाउस में चर्चा चल रही थी और आपने वहां उसी वक्त मीटिंग कर ली तो वैसा करना उचित नहीं था और वह गैर कानूनी बात थी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी यह उठाया गया था। मुझे अफसोस है कि इसको ब्लाइंट

ऑफ़ आर्डर के तौर पर उठा कर इस प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर के प्राविजन को मिसयूज़ किया जाता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : 377 के अधीन मैं इसे उठा रहा हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 के नोटिस का कई सवाल ही नहीं है । साढ़े पांच बजे मीटिंग उन्होंने रक्खी थी ।

श्री बागड़ी : सवा पांच बजे मीटिंग रक्खी थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साढ़े पांच बजे उन्होंने वह मीटिंग रक्खी थी और यह उम्मीद थी कि साढ़े पांच बजे तक हाउस उठ जायेगा और इस लिहाज से उस साढ़े पांच बजे की मीटिंग की मैंने इजाजत दे दी थी । इस मीटिंग मे मुल्क के साइंटिस्ट्स मंगवाये गये थे , मुल्क के हर एक कोने से साइंटिस्ट्स मंगवाये गये थे इस वास्ते वह मीटिंग पोस्टपोन नहीं हो सकती थी । लेकिन जब लोकसभा की कोरम की घंटी बजी तो जितने भी लोकसभा के मैम्बर्स वहां पर बैठे थे सभी, केवल दो, एक को छोड़ कर यहां पर चले आये थे । उसी वक्त वह उठ कर आ गए थे, तो यह कोई सवाल नहीं हो सकता ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The point is that at Budget time we are often sitting late up to half past five, six, half past six and beyond, and it is much better tha the Central Hall should be used only on Saturdays when the House is not in session. This is really bad. At one stage in the House there were hardly more than half a dozen people when such an important debate was going on. Of course, ministers are never present except for the one minister who is dealing with the subject. Everybody was there in the Central Hall... (*Interruption*).

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Opposition Members were also there. All of them were there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब घंटी बजी तो मैं ने खुद देखा कि मेम्बर्स उठ कर चले आये ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Of course, there was quorum in the House and most of the Members were sitting there. I am not emphasizing that point. What I am emphasizing is that in the last 17 years since this Parliament has been here, this was never done. This is not a healthy convention. We are not showing disrespect to the scientists all over the country but you know that these days this House is always sitting up to six o'clock. Therefore, allowing a meeting in the Central Hall when the House was sitting and clapping being heard here was not good and healthy. We object to this.

Mr. Speaker: I have told Members that according to the schedule it could be understood that the House would rise at half past five. They began their meeting at half past five because I had given them permission. It was an important meeting. Scientists from all corners of the country had gathered together.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Even yesterday this question came up. Just think about the impression that would be created all over the country. Yesterday while we were discussing the *akal* trouble in Orissa, that conference was going on. There was no quorum here and the Chairman, I think, had to ring the bell for quorum. Then, fortunately, some of our Congress Members suddenly realised their duty here and they all rushed in, quite a number of them, and we were given the privi'ege of continuing that debate. Such things ought not to be allowed to happen. I give weight to what all you have said even then, however important a meeting it might be, in the special circumstances, the scientists could have been asked to wait for another half an hour. The

[Shri Ranga]

conference could have been postponed by half an hour. Heavens were not going to fall just because their conference would have been postponed by half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: All right; I will take all these observations into consideration.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): May I have a word?

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTIONS CORPORATION LIMITED, NEW DELHI, AND REVIEW OF ITS WORKING BY GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT/-6312/66].

KERALA MONEY LENDERS RULES 1964 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Kerala Money Lenders Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. 38051/A4/63/ID in the Kerala Gazette dated the 31st March, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Kerala Money Lenders Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of th President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6313/66].

(2) A copy each of two Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 539 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1966; and

(ii) G. S. R. 584 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6314/66].

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि सदन के नेता से मैंने पूछा और सदन के नेता ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस पर और कुछ सुनने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने अब इसको खत्म कर दिया मिस्टर बागड़ी, अब आप बैठ जायं

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिए आप।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं निवेदन हर एक का सुनता जाऊं? आप बैठ जाइए

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि इस वक्त आप बैठ जाइए मुझे आप काम करने दीजिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नहीं, आप काम करें। मैं उसमें बाधा नहीं डाल रहा हूं लेकिन जो

नियम बने हैं उनको आप स्वयं ही तोड़ रहे हैं तो कैसे काम चलेगा... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बागडी : संसद् के नेता ने खुद मेरे सामने यह बात मानी है कि यह गलत काम हुआ... (व्यवधान)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir, with rgard to the paper laid on the Table by Shri B. R. Bhagat. You will be pleased to see—it is somewhat mystifying to my meagre intelligence; will you please scan the item closely—that it refers to....

श्री बागडी : कामत साहब, आप हमेशा यही काम करते हो।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : बकवास मत करो।

It refers to a copy of the Kerala Money Lenders Rules, 1964 and then comes another date, 31st March, 1964. That was, I suppose, when the Kerala Government was still in office. It resigned only in September, 1964. Then again, another date is March, 1965. All these are such old dates, at least two years and one year old dates. It is an outdated and anachronistic document. I do not know why it is being laid on the Table. What is the significance of this document? The notification was dated March 1964 when the popular Kerala Government was in office. What is this?

Mr. Speaker: Even when the Government was in office, those notifications had not been laid on the Table; there had been a lapse or whatever you might call it. Should they not be laid on the Table?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Copy of the old document, not revised document. Why is it being laid on the Table now? What is the point. Let him explain it if he can.

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister give any explanation about this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will find out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him take time till tomorrow.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, I will do it tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He does not know; he is ignorant at the moment.

12.55 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 11th May, 1966, from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lucknow:—

> "Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, member, Lok Sabha was arrested at Lucknow on May 11, 1966 at 10.15 hours at the gate of the Council House by me for offences under sctions 145|137, 148|313 I.P.C. read with section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for forming unlawful assembly causing obstructions to Members of Legislature and Government Servants in the entry into Vidhan Bhawan and obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duties."

Some hon. Members: Shame, Shame.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This has never been done before.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They say, "Shame, shame.... (*temption*)

Mr. Speakre: Order, order. Shri Khadilkar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some of them were manhandled, including a lady member, and they are crying "shame, shame". Let the Home Minister make a statement.. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: No statement is needed now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Members of Parliament are laughing.... *(Interruption).*

12.56 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRESS REPORTS ON PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT TO USA AND CANADA

Mr. Speaker: Statement by Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order about this statement.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the statement first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got this statement.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear it first.

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, some Honourable Members referred to certain press reports to the effect that I was awaiting clearance from Washington to the statement that I propose to make to the House tomorrow on my recent discussions in the United States and Canada. Some Honourable Members had also given notice of a Privilege Motion in regard to a PTI report that before leaving Washington I met the President of the World Bank to get from him an agreement on the statement which I would make in this House. You, Mr. Speaker, have already declined to give your consent to the Privilege Motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is wrong. I will read out the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him.

Shri Asoka Mehta: As there have been some rumours and misunderstanding in the matter, and as announced by the Leader of the House yesterday, I wish to clarify the position.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked Shri Banerjee so many times to keep quiet.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They enjoy an immunity.

Shri Asoka Mehta: At the outset, I should like to deny that the statement that I proprose to make tomorrow has been agreed upon with the President of the World Bank, Mr. Woods, or that I am waiting to get clearance to the statement from Washington. The statement that I propose to make tomorrow on my visit to the United States and Canada is being finalised. I undertook its preparation only after reporting my discussions in Washington to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. There could be no question of my having obtained the agreement of the World Bank President to it or having sought the clearance of Washington to it.

As the hon. Members are aware, the purpose of my visit was to hold discussions with Mr. Woods, the President of the World Bank, and the President and senior officials of the United States Government. The object of my discussion was to ascertain the nature of support that could be expected for the Fourth Five Year Plan from the countries of the "Aid-India Consortium", of which the World Bank President is the Chairman, and the U.S.A., which is one of the most important countries of the "Aid-India Consortium". Owing to the important nature of these discussions, it was necessary to seek confirmation from them

for that part of the record of our discussions which represented the views and the statements made by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities. It was necessary to do so in order that there could be no misunderstanding later as to the precise indications given to me by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities. These will naturally form part of the statement that I propose to make tomorrow to the House. All that I sought to do, before leaving Washington, was to ensure that in my statement to this House, I faithfully report, both in letter and spirit, the nature of indications given to me by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities.

13 hrs.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I would like to state that the statement made by the Minister of Planning is based on a PTI report itself and he denies that.

Firstly, I would like to point out to you that after having denied it, he again says that he had to share with the World Bank a part of the record of the discussions which represented the views and the statements made by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities. Then, he says:

> "This will naturally form part of the statement that I propose to make tomorrow to the House."

This was exactly my contention. Sir, he had a long discussion with the World Bank, with President Johnson and everybody else there. After such discussions that took place, our Ministers are expected to understand their mind. The two minds have met and they already know what one wants the other to do. Surely, they would have also exchanged the minutes of discussions.

Now, the paper says that he showed them a portion of the statement—this is a PTI report and that he agreed on the statement—which Mr. Asoka Mehta is going to make to Parliament. Mr. Parasuram's statement shows that he showed those portions which he is going to make to Parliament. That is exactly my point that no part of the statement which is to be placed before the House must be shown to anybody except after it has been made on the floor of the House. You also said—it may be, tomorrow you may give your opinion—that you will give your ruling after having the full statement which Mr. Mehta is going to make.

Yesterday, there was a news item saying that, after having shown, as he says, those portions to the World Bank because it was a very important statement and he wanted no misunderstanding, he met Mr. Chester Bowls on Tuesday and the talks had centred round on some of the points which Mr. Mehta is going to deal in a statement to be made to Parliament. Don't you think that, after seeing this statement, no such statement should be permitted which has been shown earlier to the World Bank President? We want to know the assessment of our Minister. We do not want that it should be okayed by anybody else. He has had talks with them. He has understood their minds. Now we want an independent assessment to be placed before the House. We know clearly that tomorrow he is not going to give us any actual figures. If it was a question of figures, I could have understood. If it is a question of what his assessment is after he has had discussions with them, that particular statement must be his own and not a part of it to be shown to the World Bank or to anybody else. This is my humble submission.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): There are press reports which have appeared and which continue to be very disturbing from the point of view of parliamentary procedure, propriety and from the more fundamental point of view of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the interest of our own country being in jeopardy in certain negotiations.

I can quite understand the anxiety of the Planning Minister about securing the precise formulation from the World Bank or whatever other authorities he consulted regarding what their claims or their offers were. But I cannot understand and I cannot concelably understand a sort of anxiety which he has reportedly demonstrated according to the press reports by going to the President of the World Bank on the eve of boarding the plane demonstratively so that the press people could get an inkling of it and then giving them some kind of an assurance or at least that was the impression which the press people got that what he was going to tell Parliament was being okayed by the people over there. Here are the accredited press correspondents who are not afraid of divulging their names and they are sending out special despatches mentioning a rather picturesque, somewhat humiliating fact that the Minister for Planning of India, on the eve of boarding the plane, rushes off to somebody else to get an okay from him. If it is a matter as the Planning Minister now tries to suggest of getting a precise formulation of what the World Bank offers or the World Bank demands or requires, that is a matter of internal negotiations and conversations and discussions between Government and Government representatives. That is a matter which has nothing whatever to do with the report to Parliament. There is a fear from what Mr. Asoka Mehta says now that what actually is told by the World Bank representatives is to be formulated very strictly and rigidly so that all that can be put in a report to Parliament. All this is most mystifying and whatever comes out of it is extremely humiliating. I can understand the report presented to Parliament on the basis of a discussion with foreign representatives. But I don't understand how the Minister is explaining away the reported fact which he cannot deny that he did not have this kind of consultation which has given rise to reporters saying very hopefully that we have tried to get an okay, a clearance, for what is going to be said in Parliament by the Minister from certain external sources.

I feel, therefore, from what the Minister says and he, more or less, accepts what the press had reported, that it is quite clear that a report to Parliament is going to include something which is okayed by a foreign agency and even before the report is presented, in order to make our humiliation even more glaring, in order to add salt to our injury, to our wounds, this whole matter is placarded all over the world and the press of the world are making a story out of this business that a Parliament has been subjected to this kind of humilating treatment and the humiliating postures which, as the representative of the Government, the Planning Minister did have to assume in America. This is exactly what the House should not tolerate.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय का यह वाक्य कि—

"You, Mr. Speaker, have already declined to give your consent to the Privilege Motion."

यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दोनों स्टेटमेंट के लिये कहा था . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने अन्त में कहा था कि उनका बयान देखने के बाद फैसला करूंगा । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह विशेषाधिकार का नोटिस आपके और सदन के विचाराधीन है, उस पर आपको निर्णय करना है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन्होंने कहा कि विदेशी सहायता के बारे में वर्ल्ड बैंक के अधिकारी तथा अमरीकी सरकार के अधिकारियों उड़े उनको बातचीत करनी थी और उनके

साथ जो बातचीत हुई है, उसका सही प्रतिबिम्ब इनके बयान में आये, इसलिये उनसे वह अनुमति या मुक्ति-पत्र प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करते थे। उनकी जो बातचीत वर्ल्ड बैंक या अमरीका के अधिकारियों के साथ हुई, उसको लेकर वह संयुक्त निवेदन निकाल देते। सदन के सामने जो निवेदन किया जाता है या भाषण दिया जाता है, उसके सम्बन्ध में किसी बाहरी शक्ति से या अधिकारी से इजाजत मांगना, अनुमति मांगना, मैं समझता हूं कि सदन की जो सार्वभौमिकता है, उस पर कुठाराघात है आइन्दा कम से कम आप मन्त्रियों से साफ़ कहें कि जो अफसरों से बातचीत होगी, उसके बारे में संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति या निवेदन दे दें वहां पर जो निवेदन या भाषण देंगे, वह स्वेच्छा से करेंगे, किसी से पूछ कर नहीं

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, permit me to invite your attention to para 2 of the statement which says:

> "....I should like to deny that the statement that I propose to make tomorrow has been agreed with the President of the World Bank, Mr. Woods, or that I am waiting to get clearance to the statement from Washington."

He has denied this. But what is the PTI report?

> ".....in regard to a PTI report that before leaving Washington I met the President of the World Bank to get from him an agreement on the statement which I would make in this House."

That PTI report has not been contradicted. It is not possible for him to contradict that. That means it stands.

Now, Sir, either the Minister is making a wrong statement—I would not use a stronger word—or the P.T.I. in making a false statement I take it, because the hon. Minister is an honourable man, that has told us the truth.

श्री मधु लिमये : आल इण्डिया रेडियो भी।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैं कभी नहीं सुनता हूं आल इंडिया रेडियो को। मेरी उसे सुनने की आदत नहीं है।

Therefore, the statement attributed to the P.T.I. the report which has already appeared is probably *prima facie* incorrect or false. Therefore, the light of the statement made by the Minister in the House today, the privilege motion arises against the PTI, that the PTI has made a false report with regard to the Minister. Therefore a formal notice of a privilege motion against the PTI could be given straightway.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first point is, that this statement which Shri Asoka Mehta has made that you have already declined to give your consent is not correct..

Mr. Speaker: I have made it clear.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has made a statement without even reading it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Tomorrow he is going to say something.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to read this item from the news broadcast on the 7th May, 1966 at 1.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. It says:

> "The PTI report from Washington says that the Minister of Planning Mr. Asoka Mehta has been given assurances of support by the World Bank and the U.S. in India's development. Before leaving Washington for home, Mr. Mehta had a final meeting with the World Bank President, Mr. Woods. They are reported to have agreed on the statement which Mr. Mehta will make in Parliament on the

(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

Bank's share of assistance to India."

As Shri Kamath has very ably said, there is this statement of the hon. Minister. I read from the statement; where he said:

"Some hon. Members had also given notice of a privilege motion in regard to a PTI report that before leaving Washington I met the President of the World Bank to get from him an agreement on the statement which I would make in this House".

—Sir, this he has not denied. Then, the third point is this. He said: I am reading from the third para, page 2.

"Owing to the important nature of these discussions it was incumbent on me to share with them that part of the record of our discussions which represented the views and the statements made by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities."

Even after all that took place in U.S.A. during his visit either with the President of the World Bank or with U.S. officials including the President, it is reported that he met Mr. Chester Bowles and even then the statement was not prepared or laid on the Table of the House and he wants another day. He discussed with the Cabinet—Only day-before-yesterday. And tomorrow he is going to make a statement. I would like to know, Sir, whether with the statement any letters were exchanged. Ordinarily with such statements letters are exchanged; documents are exchanged. Such letters and documents might have been exchanged. This is the case when talks take place between two Governments. This is not a private talk. The Planning Minister represented our country. He was negotiating on behalf of our country with the World Bank and the US authorities. Now, Sir, I just want to allay the fears in the minds of the people that our country is being sold to the American whims and to the dollars. I would like to know whether other documents connected with this matter have been exchanged between the two Governments. I would request they should lay those documents also on the Table of the House so that we can get a clear picture of the whole thing.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I find that the Privilege Motion is strongly justified, because of the time-lag after his coming here. Several days have elapsed and he did not come forward to make a statement to this House. Further, Sir, in the meanwhile many statements were coming and he is now saying that whatever discussion he had in Washington he had to do it and he had to share his views on the subject and to know their minds. But, Sir, while all these things were happening, he did not take care to say, to tell us, to tell this House, what actually happened behind our back. He was continuously doing this correspondence and he was gathering material. He was exchanging notes and he was hiding this matter and this subject from the people and from this House. Therefore, Sir, he has committed a breach of privilege and he has to be hauled up for that. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to repudiate the various insinuations that have been made against me and the way I have conducted my work in the United States. Sir, I saw that certain insinuations have been made because it is argued that the newspapermen knew what I was going there. I was discussing with the President of the World Bank till 5-30 when I got into the plane to go to New York to catch the Plane for India. It is obvious. The World Bank President represents the consortium—he

speak on behalf of a number of countries. Whatever he agrees to with us, he has to communicate to ten countries. He was not speaking on his own behalf. He has to be clear about what he is telling us and he has to be clear about what we are telling him. In respect of any bilateral discussion that takes place—any discussion where there are two parties—whatever final conclusions are reached, it is necessary that we have a common record of understanding (*Interruption*) Secondly, Sir, because Mr. Chester Bowles came and saw me the day-before yesterday the Hungarian Ambassador was with me yesterday, the Canadian High Commissioner was with me this morning—is it being suggested that if any Ambassador or High Commissioner comes to me they are trying to find out what I am going to do with the Parliament? It is absolutely unfair; it is impossible for any person to function if these kinds of charges are going to be levelled, if such insinuations are going to be made. Sir, I am here as a Minister because I enjoy the confidence of my Prime Minister and the confidence of my colleagues in the ruling party. So long as I enjoy the confidence of my leader and the confidence of my colleagues in the Congress party I would not subject myself to this kind of insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the desire of the Members who gave the notice of Privilege that I should give my judgment of my decision now? (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : कल दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: What else have they been doing uptill now? They were pressing me. If the ruling was not required what was the sense in the discussion?

An hon. Member: The Minister should enjoy the confidence of the House—not merely the confidence of his colleagues only.

Mr. Speaker: If I am required to give that ruling at this moment I am ready with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said now you wanted time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If you are ready with your ruling, your wisdom should be made available to us, either now or at a subsequent time. We should get your decision.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): You may give your ruling whatever it is.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why not get a clear statement from him tomorrow and then give your ruling?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may give your ruling tomorrow because another fresh notice is coming.

Mr. Speaker: No. That would be a different thing altogether.

Shri Nambiar: We will leave it to you.

Mr. Speaker: Why have it tomorrow? Now, today, this discussion has taken place and twenty minutes have been taken uptill now. Tomorrow again there will be discussion. We ought to have some sense of proportion about the time also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Notice of the privilege motion has already been given and it is awaiting your decision.

Mr. Speaker: If it is the desire that I should now make up my mind....

श्री मधु लिमये : उनका भी—कामत साहब—का प्रिविलेज मोशन है पी० टी० भाई० के खिलाफ । कल ही दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I had said at that time that I will give my ruling after the statement has been made. Therefore I was reluctant. If the Members on that side want that, I can give that, on the basis of the material that has come on the record up till now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूं कि कल ही दिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: I am required to give my ruling on this point, so far as the material that has come on the record is concerned. The question raised was that the PTI had made a report that the clearance of whatever statement was going to be made before Parliament had been sought from the President or from the World Bank Chairman, and that a breach of privilege had been committed thereby because the statement ought to have been made in Parliament straightway and no clearance should have been sought for, and that it was humiliating for any Minister of the Government to get a clearance from any outside agency....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Which he has not denied.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has explained that because the talks had been going on, therefore, he had to get this much just approved in regard to whatever impressions he had gathered about the talks that they had and about what had been said by the other side, whether he had got the correct impressions in his mind about what had been conveyed by the World Bank President or by the President of the USA. That is ordinary courtesy. If two persons of whatever position talk to each other, then too they exchange notes, and the one says to the other 'I would like to know whether I have understood you rightly; I carry this impression.'.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्वाइंट कम्युनिके हो सकता था ।

Mr. Speaker: When two statesmen have a conversation or have some discussion, and they have to arrive at a decision, then it is customary to find out from the other party before releasing what impression one has carried, saying 'This is what I am carrying in my brain or in my mind about the talks that we two have had. Have you any objection to it? Or have you to say anything about it? Or is this the correct impression that I have gathered? Or is there anything that you want to object to? That is always done.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Planning Minister also wanted just to make sure that whatever impressions he had gathered about the talks that he had with two dignitaries must be confirmed and just got approved of by them so that those impressions were the correct ones. Therefore, no breach of privilege arises on this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जो नुक्ता रखा था उसका तो आपने जवाब नहीं दिया आप की बात मैं मानता हूं कि जब किसी विदेशी प्रतिनिधि के साथ बात होती है तो यह करना चाहिए लेकिन एक्सचेंज आफ लेटर के जरिये हो सकता है, ज्वाइंट कम्युनिके के जरिये हो सकता है यह तो आपने ऐसे ही निर्णय दे दिया, और जो बात मैंने रखी थी उस पर आपने फैसला ही नहीं दिया ।

13.22 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is a statement to be made by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. The hon. Member is absent So, we shall take up the next item.

13.22 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I had written to you, bringing to your notice, another case of contempt of this Lok Sabha. I would like to know what decision you have taken on that matter.

Mr. Speaker: I have not taken any decision.

I am sorry at the manner in which the hon. Member has stood up and just given expression to his displeasure or anger, if I might so call it. He had come to me this morning also.

He has given notice of a breach of privilege against a newspaper. I requested him to send me the material or the correspondence that he had with that paper because he had written that he had correspondence also. Instead of sending that to me, he just asks me that I should give that decision.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I had sent the entire translation to you three or four days back.

Mr. Speaker: I am just coming to that. Shri Sreekantan Nair should listen to me. If he is in that rage, I cannot help him.

This morning, he saw me. I am very sorry to bring it to the notice of this House that when I had told him that 'Unless I see the material, how could I decide?', he was in anger and he told me 'Somebody has committed contempt. Who that is is to be seen. If you do not give me permission, it would be presumed that you have been influenced by the other party'. It is very unfair to allege like that. I had not seen that man. I do not know who he is. I cannot read that paper . . .

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: They have their agents here.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampur): It was a private conversation with you. Why should you raise it here? That is also not fair.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the private conversation that a Member should have with me in my chamber that he should come and threaten me saying that somebody has committed contempt; he meant that I had committed that contempt, and then he followed it up by saying that if I did not give the permission it meant that I was influenced by the other party. Is it fair to say that?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is more than a week since I had sent the translation of the entire leading article which had been brought out. When you say like that, you are questioning my integrity. I have raised this matter in all seriousness, and very sincerely and honestly. And still you are urging me to supply the entire text of the leading article. After my having given it to you since more than a week, your P.A. calls me and tells me 'The Speaker wants to see all the correspondence also, because it seems there has been so much delay, and I do not know whether he will take it up.'. This kind of talk to me by an ordinary officer under you just prompted me to speak like that and say that you are influenced or you are being influenced by some interested party. That is my honest conviction.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): That remark of the hon. Member against you, Sir, should not go on record. That should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the conclusion of this House or of any Member that because I ask him to give me the material, therefore, I doubt his integrity?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He is jumping to conclusions.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the conclusion that any reasonable man can reach that because I ask him to give me the material, therefore, he should say.....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I gave it about a week ago.

Mr. Speaker:.....that I doubt his integrity? I am rather surprised at the way in which the hon. Members behave.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: On a point of order. That portion of the remark made by the hon. Member against you should be expunged from the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: Let that remain.

13.27 hrs.

RE: HUNGER STRIKE BY FCI EMPLOYEES

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Some time ago, I had requested you, Sir, to see that the Food Minister would make a statement about the hunger-strike that was being supported by the employees of the Food Corporation of India, by about 21,000 of them. He should make that statement as soon as possible.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I would like to know one thing from the hon. Member. He has given notice of a short notice question. I am prepared to accept it, and I have already accepted it. I would like to know whether that would satisfy the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): He may answer it tomorrow.

Shri Ranga: When is it coming up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The day will be fixed by the Speaker.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं अभी रेल से सीधे आ रहा हूं। रेल यहां पहुंचनी चाहिए थी 7 बज कर 50 मिनट पर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैंने इन्तजार में रख लिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसके अलावा मेरे जैसे करीब 30 हजार मुसाफिरों को गाजियाबाद और मेरठ से जो आते हैं, इसी तरह अपने कर्तव्य से अलग होना पड़ा। तो जैसे आपने मेरे ऊपर इनायत की है वैसे ही अब कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए कि सरकार या तो रेल की सुविधा करे या इन 30 हजार आदमियों को जो कारखानों में काम करते हैं या सरकारी दफ्तरों में, उनको सुविधा दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है। इसका मैं तो फैसला नहीं कर सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसके अलावा मुझे आपसे राम सेवक यादव की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में कहना है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो पहले बात हो चुकी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो उसमें मेरा तो कसूर नहीं है। मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि मुझे यहां पर साढ़े सात बजे पहुंचना चाहिए था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो नहीं हो सकता किसी वजह से भी हो, किसी का भी कसूर हो, अगर आप नहीं थे और एक बात आ गई तो अब आप पहुंचे हैं तो दोबारा वह ली जाय, यह तो कोई बात नहीं है

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार की ही असफलता से मुझे देर हुई है और जो गिरफ्तारियां लखनऊ में हुई हैं वह बिल्कुल गैर कानूनी हुई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस वक्त तो हमारे सामने वह सवाल नहीं है।

13.28 hrs.

PRODUCE CESS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on the 11th May, 1966, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of cess on certain

produce for the improvement and development of the methods of cultivation and marketing of such produce and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

Out of 2 hours allotted for this Bill one hour has already been availed of, and one hour remains now.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: (Darbhanga): I support all the provisions of the Produce Cess Bill except those contained in clause 22. The provisions of the Bill are meant only for the continuance of some cess on some produce, which was being collected under the provisions of three or four Acts.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Those Acts are the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, and the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, and these have ceased to operate from 1st April 1966, and consequently, all the committees formed under these Acts have been dissolved and the functions of these committees are going to be entrusted to the various Departments of Government. These committees were dealing with the improvement, development and marketing of all these produce, and they were also carrying on some researches through some institutions formed and managed by them.

Now after this House passed a Resolution to the effect that all these commodity committees are dissolved, Government have come forward with this Bill making provision for the continuance of the cesses that were previously levied.

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In this connection, I would like to say something. As I have said, I support all the provisions of the Bill except cl. 22. Yesterday I wanted to refer to this provision. This provision clothes Government with the power to add to the schedule by a notification in the official gazette, which will, in effect, mean that Government will have the power to levy cess on certain other commodities not contained at present in the Schedule as proposed. Under the Constitution, this House has the power to levy a tax. This power should not be delegated by us. If we did so, we would be taking away the power of Parliament to impose taxes if Parliament thinks necessary. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to seek leave of the House to withdraw this particular clause. In that case, the House would wholeheartedly support the Bill.

Coming to other points, I think there is justification for the dissolution of these committees. The responsibility of carrying on the work of improving and development in connection with certain commodities is going to be entrusted to the various departments. I do not know to what extent the various departments will be able to discharge this responsibility. When the House discussed the Resolution seeking to dissolve these commodities, it made various points suggesting that some of these committees should be continued. The hon. Minister said that the functions of these committees were of two kinds. One function was with regard to carrying on research which was to be coordinated by some agency. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research are engaged in carrying on researches in the agricultural field in so many departments. The researches being carried on by these committees through some institutions or otherwise are nt coordinated. Now the functions of these committees with regard to research are going to be entrusted to the ICAR. I support this idea. I hope the ICAR will carry on more vigorously whatever researches were being carried on by these commodity committees.

Another point I would urge for consideration is this. The services of

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

research workers engaged in work in research laboratories of elsewhere are going to be reorganised and they are to be provided with more facilities and other things so as to encourage them in their work. I welcome this idea. I hope that this will be implemented at a very early date.

I also welcome the effort being made towards researches in various fields of agriculture. Here I would make one point regarding one produce, cotton. Efforts have been made from time to time to develop such varities of cotton in our country as we have to import now. At present, we have to depend much more on the import of some varities of cotton not produced in India. I would request the hon. Minister to take early steps in this regard so that we may become self-sufficient in this matter because when we have to import cotton from Egypt or USA, we have to spend a large amount of foreign exchange we do not have in sufficient amount. Therefore, the researches being carried on by these institutions should be directed towards evolving some varieties of fine cotton so as to put an end to our dependence on imports on this account.

It has been said that after the dissolution of these committees, development councils have been formed. Although they are quite advisory in character, I think Government will make efforts to see that these development councils are allowed to sit from time to time; they may be in a position to make suggestions with regard to development of agricultural commodities which may be implemented by the department to which this responsibilty is being given. With these words, I support the Bill. I hope the hon. Minister will accept the suggestion to omit cl. 22 and then the provisions will receive the wholehearted support of the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): On a point of order. This issue concerning cl. 22 is a major one. I would like the Law Minister to express his opinion as to whether this House is entitled to delagate this power to any organisation, Government or otherwise. Taxation is the sole privilege of this House. To what extent we will tax—this power cannot be delegated to Government. It is wrong for Government to demand this from us. I would like him to explain whether this clause is constitutional.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I think by previous arrangement, he is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the particular clause is taken up, it may be discussed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is that the Bill is out of order.

Shri Tyagi: Is it in order for Government to bring forward a proposal whereby the powers of the Lok Sabha to tax are delegated to Government? Is that legal or constitutional? If there is a limitation, I can understand it. Take England. There also there are limitations, for instance on borrowing. Parliament lays down the limit. Within the limit, they are authorised to borrow, but not unlimited powers to borrow.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): After the Bill was introduced, the Ministry of Law pointed out to us that an amendment to this general clause will be necessary as it felt that the power to impose cess at an unspecified rate is likely to be objected to in Parliament and the clause may ultimately be struck down by courts of law on the ground that it amounts to excessive delegation. It suggested that the maximum rate of levy of cess that can be notified in any notification issued under cl. 22 should be specified in this general clause as a percentage of the value of

the produce. Accordingly, an amendment is going to be moved.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: That specifies the limitation. But the question is of the levy of a tax. Our objection is that power is sought to be taken to levy tax on some other commodities than those listed in the schedule Four commodities have been mentioned in the schedule. That is all right. But if after passing this Bill, Government think it necessary to levy some cess on some other commodity, they will not come before this House; they will only issue a notification adding to the schedule and that will be valid enough to levy such a tax on the commodity concerned. Therefore, the right of taxing a commodity, enjoyed by this House, is sought to be delegated. Whenever Government want to impose a tax on any other commodity, they should first get Parliament's sanction so that we may consider it and come to our decision. That being so, clause 22 is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can Government do it *suo motu* or have they to come before the House?

Shri Shinde: The required amendment is being introduced. In principle, what has been agreed to is agreed. In accordance with the suggestion of the Law Ministry,it was decided that the maximum cess leviable under clause 22 will be specified at 1¼% of the value of the produce and since clause 23 provide for laying all such notifications will be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament for their approval.

Mr. Dupty-Speaker: What I want to know is this. If you want to impose any additional tax or add any additional item, can you do so *suo motu* by notification or you will have to come up before Parliament seeking amendment to a particular section. This is what I want to know.

Shri Shinde: The notifications will be laid on the table of both Houses for approval. The maximum limit of cess leviable is prescribed at 1¼%.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Sir, I want to participate in the discussion of the Bill.

Mr. Dupty-Speaker: You can speak afterwards. What does the Minister say for this?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): The Law Ministry gave its opinion to this Ministry and this Ministry says that they have acted upon that opinion. This is what I have understood.

Shri Tyagi: Unless there is an amendment, how can they act on this?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The maximum has been fixed by Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । सदन में गण-पूर्ति करवा दीजिये, कानून मन्त्री बोल रहे हैं और गण-पूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may proceed.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, it appears that by amendment, the maximum rate of the cess will be fixed by Parliament.

Shri Tyagi: According to the Constitution is it permissible?

Shri G. S. Pathak: That would be constitutional because it will be Parliament which will fix the maximum rate. It will be within the discretion of the Government to fix a lower rate. The notification, by which the lower rate will be fixed, will depend upon the changing condition; that will be placed before the House.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Can you read clause No. 22. Does this apply to

[Shri Ranga]

these crops? It is not mentioned. Here new crop has been brought in.

Shri G. S. Pathak : I am reading the amendment to the Bill.

Shri Ranga: That is not the amendment.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The amendment is on page 10, line 6.

Shri Ranga: You are making a mistake. Please read clause 22.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, what is the question put to me? I must know this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 22 gives powers by notification to bring in some more items under the taxation proposals. Can you do it without amending the Act?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I submit that that can be done. But, what would be the produce which will attract a particular cess or on which cess will be imposed may depend upon varying conditions. Parliament today cannot decide as to how many kinds of produce will be subjected to tax. That power may be given to Government.

Shri Ranga: No, no. It should come up before the House.

Shri G. S. Pathak: When the notification is issued and is laid before the Parliament, it will remain on the table of the House for thirty days. The Parliament then can consider it. That is a question which, I believe, has come up before the courts. In a case where the conditions in the country vary, it is open to Parliament to decide this.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Government can come before Parliament and get the powers. What is the harm in that?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The difficulty is about the time. The result will be that each time when the Government thinks that a particular commodity should be taxed, then that will require a fresh approval.

Shri Tyagi: I can understand if you tax that only after the lapse of 40 days. It can be done only when the Parliament has approved of the notification laid by Government on the floor of the House. If Parliament rejects or it approves of that, that does not matter. Before the time expires, you may not levy the tax. You can only do that afterwards.

Shri Ranga: There is an additional point. It is not that the Government should simply issue a notification and then place it on the table of the House. In that case, what happens is this. Each one of the members—any one of the members—is obliged to make a particular motion. That would be only a kind of indirect procedure. What ought to be done—what we demand should be done or what is implicit in the objection raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi—is that the Government should come forward with a straightforward motion or whatever it is—whether it is in the shape of a Bill or in the shape of a simple resolution—saying that the provision of such and such an Act should be extended to such and such a crop. They cannot decide that. They will have to come up before the House. That would be the direct responsibility of the Government. If it is not accepted, the Government will have to go out of office. If it is accepted, then, thereafter, the rules and all these things will have to be subject to the procedure indicated in clause 23. Therefore, clause 22 by itself is so wrong. It abrogates certain explicit powers of this House. It is the special privilege of this House and not the other House or any other institution to say which particular crop and the producers of users of which have to be subjected to a particular cess. I can understand that if once this House gives permission to the Government to impose a cess on a particular crop

or group of people. In that case, we may give the powers to Government to go up to this maximum which the House prescribes. Within that particular maximum, a commodity is liable to be taxed; it may be varied from year to year, raised or lowered. But so far as the essential decision, the decision as to what people should be brought within the mischief of a particular duty and how, that decision must be taken only by this House; it cannot be given over to the executive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that the authority of Parliament is being whittled down and the powers of this supreme legislature will be steadily eroded if the Government is to have its way in regard to this Bill. The power to levy taxes is exclusively that of Parliament. Government misappropriates rather usurps that power and thus causes serious inroads into the powers of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I also warn, Sir—there is no time limit on this discussion—unless you, Sir, and the House are vigilant this would prove to be a leak in the dyke, and if it is not stopped, Parliament will be in serious danger of being flooded out by the Government.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: It says here:

> "The Central Government may, after consultation with the Indian Council of agricultural research, by notification in the....."

That means they will consult their officials.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not a legislative body.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Therefore, they should come to Parliament. That is what I am submitting.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): May I have a word before you call on the Law Minister? The matter really divides itself into two parts. Firstly, there is the rate of cess for which Parliament has prescribed the maximum within which Government have the authority to levy. The other and the more important part is that by notification they can extend the scope of the Act and say that these additional commodities shall attract the tax; they can extend it from 3 to 30 or 300 or even 3000 commodities. The hon. Minister says that if that is not done in respect of each and every commodity, they will have to bring a separate Bill. I submit that it need not be done. Government can bring an amendments to the schedule and say that the schedule shall be amended so as to include such and such commodity also. The right of levying a tax and the right of extending the levy of a tax on a commodity which is heretofore free from that tax should be jealously guarded by this House and a blanket power is highly undesirable.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Sir, I agree that the power to tax the people belongs to Parliament, but it is open to Parliament in view of the changed conditions in the country. . . .

Shri Ranga: You are getting it from year to year.

Shri G. S. Pathak: Please listen; please show me at least this courtesy for five minutes. It is open to Parliament to say: we give the power to the Central Government to vary the notification which will contain the kinds of products wsich are to attract this cess. That notification will be placed before Parliament and it will be open to Parliament to modify that notification or not to extend.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): No, we do not want that.

Shri G. S. Pathak: You may not want it; that is a different thing. I am concerned with the legality of the question.

Shri Sonavane: We have understood the legality.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am concerned with the legality of these provisions which are made in the Bill. You may say that each time the government thinks that a particular product should attract a particular tax, it must be by way of an amendment of this Act by Parliament. That is a different matter. The Supreme Court will hold this valid, if Parliament says that "instead of coming to us every time by way of an amendment to the Act we give you the power to mention the product in the notification and let the notification come before us; it will be open to us to accept or not to accept the notification."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You want Parliament to sign its own death warrant.

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is open to Parliament to say whether it treats it as a death warrant or not; that is a different question. Parliament is supreme and this will not be unconstitutional if it says so. The reason why such a delegation is held to be valid is that Parliament trusts the Government with the power to mention different kinds of products according to the varying conditions in the country subject to this that whatever the Government does will be placed before Parliament and it is within our power to accept or not to accept what the Government does.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has the brute majority . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri G. S. Pathak: I understood that Mr. Tygai questioned the legality and that is why I stood up. I shall read the clause now:

> "Every rule made under this Act and every notification made under setion 22 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or in the notification or both Houses agree that the rule or the notification should not be made (at all)—I have added the words at all—the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the rule or notification." . . . (*Interruptions.*) Now, may I finish with one sentence? So far as the question of constitutional validity of these two clauses are concerned, my statement is that there is nothing wrong with it; it is open to Parliament to give that power or to reserve to itself the power, to nullify or modify the notification. But if you want to consider the question whether this power should or should not be given to the government, then it is for you to consider.. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary to hear further. I will give my ruling. Taxation power is a substantive power and it is a prerogative of this Parliament to pass legislation for taxation. I do not think that it can be done by delegated legislation. The objection is well taken.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I am sorry that I was not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given my ruling.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you for your ruling.

14 hrs.

Shri Ranga: Thank you, Sir, for you ruling. (*Interruption*). What is the position now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only clause 22 is withdrawn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the ruling given by you, the Bill should be withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the Bill be withdrawn? Clause 22 will go. That is all.

Shri G. S. Pathak: In view of the fact that the Minister is withdrawing clause 22, it may not be necessary for you to give the ruling, because . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has already given his ruling.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to make this clear. That has been looked into and whatever ruling has been given, I am not disputing it. The opinion has been given about its validity. But apart from the fact whether it is valid or not, I consider it from the point of view of Parliament: whether the executive should be given the power to have taxation measures by the rule-making powers. In my view, it should not be there. Whether it is constitutionally valid or not, I have given the assurance that I would not press clauses 22 and 23.

Shri Ranga: Clause 23 must be there. Only clause 22 should go. Clause 23 is an all-embracing thing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as clause 22 is concerned I was going to submit in the reply that I am making that I am not going to press it. I am sorry I was not here earlier.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the ruling that you have given, a very important ruling indeed, and I shall also congratulate my hon. friend Shri Subramaniam for once having . . .

An. hon. Member: Let him not detract from the thanks he has given already.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member can never be graceful.

Shri Ranga: . . . . for once coming in time to save his Ministry from all the political consequences that the ruling party may have. (*Interruption*). I cannot congratulate Shri Pathak, my hon. friend; I think it would be best for him not to be too zealous to support the Government because the Government has to be supported. So far as this Bill is concerned, on an earlier occasion also, I said that I very much regret the decision of the Minister to abolish those commodity committees. They were doing good work and they would have continued to do good work and whatever development plans he has or the ICAR could have thought of, could have been placed before the commodity committees which were representative of all the interests concerned and they could have been implemented also. But anyhow, that is all past. The Minister held sway, and now they have created the old thing in a new garb. They have called it the Development Councils; there is a difference, but the difference is very vital. Whereas the earlier committees were representative of all the interests, and not merely the nominees of the Government, now, today, these Development Councils are going to be mostly the nominees of the Government or nominees of some of the organisations—mostly nominees of the Government—and on the recommendation of the ICAR or some other officers, the members would be appointed. This is indeed an unfortunate development. That also has come to stay.

About the Bill as it is now, there are certain points which will have to be considered with some care. The question of the rates of case is left to the discretion of the Government, subject to the governing control of clause 23. Clause 23 is good, and I welcome it. That gives the final authority to this House, but in a very indirect manner What I do not understand is, whereas at present in one case in regard to cotton they have put a maximum rate of 75, it is only 60 per cent per quintal for copra. Similarly, in regard to oils, which is at present 60 per cent, they

[Shri Ranga]

want to have it raised up to Re. 1. It ought to be known to my hon. friend Shri Subramaniam that the sales-tax has been rising, and how on all these crops in their raw condition, in their semi-manufactured condition, and also in the manufactured condition, they were going on paying sales-tax. Also the sales-tax goes on varying from State to State. On top of it all, sales-tax has to be paid on inter-state transactions also. Again, on top of all these things, this cess has to be paid. One can understand the extreme incidence of it. Anyhow, they have been paying till now. The Government could have been content with the existing rates. Instead of that, unfortunately, the Government has chosen to place a higher maximum rate in order to give themselves the power and the opportunity of increasing these imports from time to time. This, I very much deplore.

Secondly, they want to place all these proceeds into the Consolidated Fund. I would very much like that this fund should be kept as a separate fund, so that they would be available always only for development and expenditure of the concerned crops.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Is it possible under the Constitution.

Shri Ranga: I think my hon. friend from Banaras raised that objection the other day, because it has happened in the case of sugarcane cess, that crores of rupees were collected in Uttar Pradesh . . .

Shri D. D. Puri: Even for sugar, it had to go into the Consolidated Fund technically; though an assurance was given that it would be treated separately, which assurance was not kept.

Shri Ranga: It is not on that point. What my hon. friend has said,—and I agree with him,—was that quite a lot of it was not spent on the development of sugarcane and has been utilised for general revenue purposes. I want the Government to take sufficient care. I do not know how they can possibly do it, but now that they are going to put it into the Consolidated Fund itself . .

Shri Warior (Trichur): That is the consequence of the abolition of the commodity committees. Otherwise, the commodity committees would have handled the fund.

Shri Ranga: Apart from that, I want the hon. Minister to consult the Auditor-General and the Accountants-General on this matter, to find out if there is some means by which this fund could be kept separately, the accounts could be kept separately, even though the Government may be utilising the proceeds for various other purposes as well. Supposing there is no kind of balance in favour of any one of these crops, it should be understood that the money should be earmarked and kept separately for the use and development of that particular crop alone, and it ought not to be used and merged in the general fund. I hope my hon. friend would give some thought to this point.

Next, there is clause 5(2) in regard to marketing. It has been there in the commodity committees Bill also. Unfortunately, very little has been done by way of development of marketing in regard to these crops till now. Real attention ought to be given to the development of marketing of these crops.

I am also glad that one additional point has been put in here: that is in regard to ensuring a remunerative return to the growers. I hope this is not merely a ceremonial thing; it ought to be a reality. Some thing has got to be done in order to use the fund here. We must ensure that the peasants themselves are the real people who are enabled to get the whole of the remunerative prices or something very close to the remunerative prices. Whatever has to be done is a matter that has got to be decided and developed by their experts. But these Development Councils ought to be

charged with the special task of working out the various schemes by which remunerative prices could be ensured to the growers.

Then there is a new thing, and I welcome it. That is in regard to sub-clause (1), to help the producers to develop their own organisations; they call them 'cultivators' organisations'. It is a very good thing. But there can be a catch in it. Whatever Government may be in power, there would be an inducement for it to ensure that these growers' organisations would be their own supporters and favourites. I want my hon. friend to guard against it—just as they have done in UP in regard to the sugarcane-growers and the steps they are taking in regard to recognition of trade unions. I would like them to ensure that freedom is given to the growers to develop their own organisations, as they like. If they want, they can have two, three or four organisations or only one. Anyhow, those organisations which command majority support of the growers alone should be recognised. It is not necessary that they should stick to one particular organisation only in one crop. A number of organisations can be recognised provided they assure the Government that they have the support of the prescribed minimum number of growers. That safeguard should be provided.

Under clause 13(2), officers are given the power to go and check even without notice to the factories. I know this power is being given in the case of so many other Acts also. It is high time a protest is made against this. Let them go and enter any of these premises within the office hours when it would be kept open usually. Otherwise, it is likely to lead to a lot of abuse and corruption also. If any officer is obstructed in the discharge of his duties, the mill-owner or whoever he is, is liable to be punished. This would follow from clause 13(2). This makes this provision even more dangerous than what i.e. appears to be on its own merits. That is why he should read these two things together and see whether he could not reduce the quantum of mischief that can be played by the administration against the mill-owners and other people if clause 13(2) were to be implemented in its entire rigour.

Lastly, I am glad today the ICAR is headed by one of their best officers. But there is no guarantee that such a choice would always be made by the Government. So, it would be a good thing if by way of abundant caution, through administrative steps, my hon. friend would see that proper rules and guidelines are laid down for himself and for his successors to ensure that similarly competent and wise administrators would come to be appointed as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the ICAR. Now that so much power is being placed in it, it is most essential that its top officers are recruited and treated with as much consideration as the General Managers of these great public-sector undertakings that we have established in this country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, taking the last point made by the hon. leader of the Swatantra Party with regard to the choice of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, I may point out that the Vice-Chairman is the Director-General of the ICAR. I can give this assurance that if necessary we will have some guidelines also for ensuring that proper persons, well-versed in agricultural science and who are good administrators will be appointed. That is so far as the Vice-Chairman is concerned. Unfortunately, so far as the Chairman is concerned, he happens to be the Minister and no such assurance can be given with regard to the Minister.

The other point made was that the cess collected should not get mixed up with the Consolidated Fund and a separate account should be kept. That is our intention also that the cess collected, if possible, will be kept separately funded and separate accounts will be kept for each commodity, so that there is no mix-up. We shall look into the provisions of the law and

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

to the extent possible we will do it. But the point is it is not as if what we collect as cess would be adequate to meet the requirements of research and development. This is only an insignificant portion, because we have got to go on expending our research and development programme. Otherwise, we would not be able to have sufficient production of the various commodities to meet the entire requirements of the country. So, while I have agreed with the Finance Ministry that what we are already getting should not be lost for the purpose of expending on these things, I have also made it quite clear that this is going to be an expanding expenditure and it will be a good investment. Even one break-through, one invention or discovery in science and technology will perhaps give crores of rupees to the country as a whole. This is a useful sector where we have to go on increasing the investment expenditure, particularly when we are thinking in terms of scientific agriculture. In modern agriculture, the scientific base also will have to go on broadening and deepening. So, it will be necessary for the Government to find more and more funds to be expended on these things.

Prof. Ranga was mentioning about the abolition of the commodity committees. This point was made when the resolution came up here for discussion. It has been fully considered. I have reviewed the work done by all these committees. I am not saying all of them were not functioning properly. Only a very few were functioning properly. Even they did not attach importance to development and marketing. They also thought they were a research body. After all, research is so technical. It is not as if these commodity committees could contribute in a big way to it. I asked the Director General of Research to make a review and find out how far research activities had been effective so far as these commodity committees are concerned. Mr. Warior also made that point about cocoanut. I found that the problems were never solved. Many of the ills which afflicted the commodities could not be set right because the research was not strong enough to find solution. It is because they get isolated. If it is cocoanut, it is only cocoanut research. With the funds available with them, certainly they cannot mobilise the talent required for tackling, say, the cocoanut disease which is working havoc. In the same way, in the case of many other commodities, where strong research work was needed, it was not possible for them to achieve any result. They were able to solve only some of the less difficult problems. That is why in the new set up of the ICAR, we identify some of the problems as national problems. Cocoanut is one of them. Similarly, in the case of a mango virus which has been working havoc, even though work has been done for the last 10 years, nothing has been achieved. That is mainly because some attempt with a few scientists was being made. Now our idea is, as far as the national problems are concerned,—already about 10 or 12 such national problems have been identified—to put all the available best talent to tackle them. This best talent available need not completely identify themselves with one problem alone, they can give directions to others also. But the best of the men could be made to attack these problems. That is how this coordinated research programme with reference to each commodity under the ICAR is likely to yield better results, because the best talent available in the country will be available. I do not say we are in a position to have the best talent for each commodity. Unfortunately we have not reached that stage. That is why the Commodity Committees had to be content with third-rate scientists or scientists of a lower grade. That was the real difficulty. Even though some men came into the field of sugarcane and other commodities, generally we find that they were not able to engage first grade experts or real experts.

Another thing is, it is not only one expert in one discipline who can identify a thing. As a matter of fact, for the purpose of attacking a problem, experts in various disciplines will have to come together and isolate one problem after another, whether it is a virus or a bacteriological disease and all those things. Therefore, all these experts will have to come together in attacking a problem. It was not possible for the Commodity Committees, because of their isolation, to do this.

As I have already explained, it is not as if when you do research work in a commodity certain ideas are thrown out or certain discoveries come about. They may not be relevant for that commodity, but they may be relevant for some other commodities and they are lost sight of because they are oriented towards one commodity alone. That is why a more comprehensive approach is necessary as far as research is concerned. That is the justification given by all the committees of scientists which we appointed for this purpose, that this commodity orientation is all right in the initial stages when we just start research work but after a certain stage it becomes necessary to bring all these things together so that the entire talent available in the country is oriented towards all the problems and they will be able to identify these problems and perhaps find solutions for them.

Therefore, I want to assure this House that under this re-organised research programme not only the ICAR organisation but the universities and all the State institutions have got to be co-ordinated and integrated, and an integrated approach with regard to research will be taken. I am hoping that with the talent available, particularly the younger scientists who have shown so much of zeal and enthusiasm, not only zeal and enthusiasm but also competence in the scientific field, we are on the eve of many break-throughs as far as agricultural science is concerned. They have already contributed in the field of genetics with the evolution of new varieties. That has contributed in a great way to back up these new agricultural programmes, and with the organisation of the ICAR and the work that is going on now I can give this assurance to the House that we are on the eve of many break-throughs in agricultural science. I hope and trust that this will greatly influence all the commodities including sugarcane, tobacco, cashew and various other commodities which come under their jurisdiction.

Another point was made that tea and coffee have got separate commodity committees and now they are with the Ministry of Commerce.

Shri Tyagi: Why not take them also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I should first set my house in order before I say, give other things also. Let me produce the results so much so others will also say, let us also get combined Instead of grabbing everything, by results we should show it is better to work in this way rather than in isolation.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : तम्बाकू से देश की क्या समस्या हल हो सकती है?

श्री त्यागी : क्या आप तम्बाकू पीते हैं?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वही तो मैं पूछता हूं। मैं नहीं पीता, आप नहीं पीते, तो उस की क्या जरूरत है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हमारे देश की समस्या है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उसकी जगह अनाज उपजाइये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member does not know that tobacco is one of the best foreign exchange earners. There is still much greater scope in that. I am sure, Swamiji will take care to preach non-smoking among our people and see that tobacco

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

is not used by our people. But let us not stand in the way of other people using it in other countries so that we may earn some foreign exchange.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Many *sadhus* too use tobacco.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know. Shri Kamath says that even *sadhus* use tobacco.

A point was raised with regard to lac. Sir, the real difficulty with regard to Indian lac has been that other synthetic substitutes have come in. There are other competitors also who have come into the field. Therefore, we have to find out other uses for this lac. As a matter of fact, research is going on now for various diversified uses of lac and then probably there may be a good internal market as well as international market. Therefore, the new approach with regard to this will be helpful for marketing the lac which we are producing in this country.

As far as coconut plantation is concerned, I have already stated that this has been identified as one of the national problems and intensified research will be undertaken there. In the meanwhile we are also trying to see that replantation is done wherever the trees are disease affected.

With regard to the actual amount which is now being allocated during 1966-67, even though we have mentioned Rs. 297 lakhs, under the revised allocations we find we are allocating Rs. 405 lakhs for research and development and out of that Rs. 140 lakhs will be spent on research and Rs. 265 on developmental activities.

Shri Warior: Will any financial help be given for replantation of coconut?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes. There is a programme. As a matter of fact, I think it has been undertaken by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. My complaint has been that while the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is prepared to help these plantations they are not prepared to give for other schemes for production of foodgrains and other things.

Shri Ranga: Smaller people.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as clause 22 is concerned, I have already agreed that it should not be pressed and it will be withdrawn. The only point that remains is, a consequential thing which arises in clause 23. I will move an amendment when that comes up.

Therefore, Sir, I respectfully submit that this is a necessary measure, and I can only give this assurance that whatever we collect under this would be usefully utilised for the benefit of the commodities which will improve the economy of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the imposition of cess on certain produce for the improvement and development of the methods of cultivation and marketing of such produce and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, there is no quorum for passing the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. I will take up the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 21. I shall put them together. The question is:

> "That clauses 2 to 21 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 21 were added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, clause 22 you are not pressing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Clause 22 is dropped.

Shri Tyagi: It cannot be dropped without the permission of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have ruled it out of order.

Clause 23—(*Rules and notifications to be laid before Parliament*).

Shri C. Subramaniam: There will be a consequential amendment in clause 23.

Shri D. D. Puri: It should be re-numbered as clause 22.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 23 will be re-numbered as clause 22.

Amendment made:

Page 10,—

(i) lines 12 and 13,—

omit "and every notification made under section 22";

(ii) line 18,—

omit "or in the notification";

(iii) line 19,—

omit "or in the notification";

(iv) line 20,—

omit "or the notification", and

(v) line 24,—

omit "or the notification" (7)
(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 23, re-numbered as clause 22, and as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, re-numbered as clause 22 and as amended was added to the Bill

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (EXTENSION OF DURATION) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Sir,

I beg to move:—

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Orissa, be taken into consideration."

This Bill concerns the Orissa Legislative Assembly. The duration of this Assembly expires on the 20th August, 1966. On the 10th December, 1965 the Home Minister made a statement in this House that the general election for constituting a new Legislative Assembly of Orissa on expiration of duration will be held simultaneously with the countrywide general election in the year 1967. Therefore, it became necessary to make law for the extension of the duration of the Legislative Assembly of the Orissa State. This power belongs to Parliament under the proviso to article 172 clause (1), of the Constitution. There-

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

fore this Bill was introduced and the House will take into consideration this Bill.

As it was not considered advisable that there should be a general election apart from the countrywide general election in 1967 for various reasons and the State must have a legislature under the Constitution at every point of time, it has become necessary that this House, should pass this Bill so that the duration of the Legislative Assembly in Orissa State may be extended. This is the principal of the Bill and I am sure the hon. Members of this House must have perused the statement of objects and reasons. I hope that they will support this Bill unanimously.

I need not take the time of the House in any further explanation of the principles of this Bill. As and when the question of amendments during clause by clause consideration arises, I wil move an amendment.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I just seek a clarification?

Mr. Deputy-peaker: After I place the motion.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of the State of Orissa, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tyagi: Could it not be more appropriate if some such change is effected in the Constitution that whenever there are midterm elections within one year of the coming general elections, in each case they may stand automatically postponed so that they may come simultaneously with the general elections in all cases? Could there not be such legal possibility?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is a very wise suggestion, if I may say so with all respect, and as this suggestion relates to an amendment of the Constitution, the Government will take that into consideration at the proper time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 17th May, 1966."

At the time when this Bill was introduced in the House I along with others who belong to Orissa objected even at the introduction stage and even today I cannot subscribe to the ideology or the principle enuciated by the hon. Law Minister. I am not all convinced that such a Bill was necessary.

My objection to this Bill is due to many reasons. The first one is that the present government we are having in Orissa is a government which has miserably failed to look to the intersts of the workers, the peasants and all sections of people. According to press reports, more than 3 million people are facing starvation and some have already died.

An hon. Member: Killed also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Killed also. It is not a government.

The entire State of Orissa is a backward State where simple people live. It is a State where the people solidly almost voted for the Congress in 1952 and even in 1957, though they became wise in 1962 and voted for the Opposition. They have converted the State of Orissa into a burial *ghat* or a slaughterhouse by starving people to death. So, I do not want that this government should be given any lease of life even for a day.

Now, what is the history of Orissa? When one of the two ex-Chief Ministers, Shri Biju Patnaik, was ruling Orissa, what happened? There were several charges of nepotism, favouritism and everything against

that ex-Chief Minister. He was forced to resign. Still, there are inquiries going on against the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik.

Then came his successor, Shri Biren Dutta.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) Biren Mitra, not Biren Dutta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry, not Biren Dutta. Shri Biren Dutta is still in Jail. Then came his successor, Shri Biren Mitra. He was also charged with the same offences because everything in that State was being done by Shri Biju Patnaik and his clever assistant, Shri Biren Mitra. These two Chief Ministers had to resign because of the public pressure.

My hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, is here and I must congratulate him for his untiring and sustained effort in ending the misrule in Orissa.

What do we find even today? The legislation is being brought forward to give another lease of life to this most corrupt Government of Orissa. What is the idea behind it? It is so simple. As explained by the hon. Minister of Law, they want to synchronise Orissa elections with the general elections. It is because they know that if the elections take place before the general elections, the Congress in going to lose miserably.....

An hon. Member: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: ..and that will have a bearing on the general elections in the country as a whole and surely this will enthuse other voters in the various States to vote against the Congress. Sir, an hon. Member said, 'No, no'—that will be seen—and if there is a clear 'No, no', why have this extension? Why not have the elections immediately? When it is a question of having elections in Kerala they say, the Preident's rule is there. There cannot be elections in Kerala because the ruling Party is not able to have a majority in Kerala. They cannot have any elections now in Orissa because the ruling Party is apprehensive of losing certain seats and losing their brute majority in the State Assembly of Orissa. These are the reasons why they do not have elections in Orissa. What do they say? They say:

> "The duration of the present Orissa Assembly will in normal course expire on the 20th August 1966. In pursuance of the above statement of the Home Minister, it is now proposed to extend the duration of the present Legislative Assembly of Orissa in accordance with the proviso to clause (1) of article 172 of the Constitution. Under that proviso, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Parliament has the power to extend by law the duration of the Legislative Assembly. . . . ."

Sir, the Parliament has got the powers. But this Emergency is being used for political purposes.

Now, it is a sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy that the Prime Minister of this country cannot vote in this House because of Emergency. She could not be elected to Lok Sabha because of Emergency. Every time, she is a subject-matter of criticism in this House not because of anything else but because she is not a member of this House or she has not been elected to Lok Sabha.

What does this Emergency mean? This Emergency is being used only to suit the whims of the ruling Party, to have a mass slaughter in the county, to rape the democracy and to make the parliamentary democracy a mockery. That is why I am opposed to this and I hope that my motion for circulation of the Bill for the public opinion will be accepted. I never want to delay matters. Parliament is sitting upto 17th I could have moved a motion that the opinion there on could be placed by the first day of the next session. But I do not

want to delay the matter. Let there be four days' delay. Let it be decided on the 17th and let the public opinion be sought on that.

With these words, I once again charge this Government for keeping a corrupt Government in power with the help of the brute majority in this House and thus raping the very spirit of the Constitution and the parliamentary democracy.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I am grateful to you for this opportunity given to me. I welcome the Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister for coming forward with this Bill.

Just now, my hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee said something against Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Mitra. But this is only the Orissa Legislative Assembly Bill for extension of its duration. Their duty is only to criticise the people. As to what development work they have done, they are not saying a single word about it. They always criticise..

Shri S. Kandappan (Madras South): All the paper reports are there.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: All the matters which appear in the papers are not correct. There are some Opposition papers also.

My hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, knows about the conditions in drought-affected areas of Orissa. The Opposition people have been crying that the people are dying in drought-affected areas. Sometimes they say, they do not want elections and sometimes they say, they want elections. When he says that people are dying in drought-affected areas, at the same time he is demanding that there should be elections now. (*Interruption*) I belong to Orissa; I come from Cuttack District. We always send rice to West Bengal and some other places also.

I hope all the Members of this House knew that in certain parts of Orissa, there was no rain, there was the failure of monsoon, and so there was some distress. The situation is not good. The Orissa Government as well as the Central Government are helping the needy people and also relief and development works are going on in the drought-affected areas. This is high time to consider in this House whether we should have elections or not. There should be no elections at this time when there is distress, when there are difficulties, when there are sorrows, when the people are suffering and all that. The Orissa Government and the Central Government are anxious to help the needy people and the poor people. They are doing their best. Nobody will appreciate that there should be elections now.

I would like to quote here some figures of expenditure incurred on the last general elections to the State Legislative Assembly in 1961 and on Parliamentary elections in 1962 as supplied by the then Law Minister, Shri A. K. Sen, in reply to S.Q.No.46 dated 8.9.64. He said:

> "The expenditure incurred on the last general elections to the State Lagislative Assembly in 1961 was approximately Rs. 13 lakhs. The expenditure on Parliamentary elections in 1962 was approximately Rs. 17,84,000.....
>
> **The total expenditure for both** the elections held together in 1957 was Rs. 34,89,293."

So, my point is this. Suppose we have the mid-term elections, the Government will spend so many lakhs of rupees in addition to what the Opposition Parties and the Congress Party will spend. All the Opposition Memberes and the Congress leaders and workers will fight elections. What will happen to the poor people who are suffering in the drought-affected areas? Further more, after six

months, there will be general elections to the State Legislative Assembly and there will be parliamentary elections in 1967 and the Government will spend a lot of mony on that. If you have mid-term elections in 1966, again, after six months, there will be general elcetions in 1967. So, it is better to hold elections to the Legislative Assembly and the parliamentary elections at one time, at the time of the general elections. If you hold elections now, the officers of all the Departments will be busy in election work and hence the relief and development work will hamper. So, if the elections are held at one time, at the time of general elections in 1967, there will be less expenditure it will be more convenient and also it will be better from all points of view.

Further, I would like to quote here a relevant portion from the Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, by the Election Commission.

"Suggestions are made from time to time by political parties as well as public men that restrictions should be imposed by law in respenct of some of these items in such a manner that they are readily enforceable and that if this could be done, it would act as a curb on extravagent spending. There is, however, no unanimity in regard to the items to be chosen for imposing restrictions or in regard to the manner in which, and the extent to which, particular form of election propaganda should be controlled.

There is no doubt that in many constituencies much money is spent on providing motor transport to workers who go round canvassing on behalf of a party or of a candidate. Not all the expenditure actually incurred by or on behalf of the candidate on this item is shown in this account."

It may be the congress party, it may be the opposition party, it may be the Swatantra party or the Socialist party, all have to spend money. Government have to spend more money, more energy and more time. Therefore, Sir, it will be more convenient if the Assembly and Parliamentary and the general elections are all held in 1967 along with the other States.

Then, Sir, the duration of the present Orissa Assembly will, in the normal course, expire on the 20th August, 1966. If we are going to have the election in 1967 August, there will be Parliamentary election in February, 1967 and I would say that we need not have two elections in the interval of five months or six months. Sir, it is commonsense; everybody will appreciate that there should be no election within the interval of five or six months. I welcome this Bill. I would request all the Members of this great House to welcome and support this Bill. I would request hon. Members not to criticise those who have done good work. We should not criticise Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra. You go to Orissa. Fifteen years before nothing was there. Every hon. Member of this great House knows that Orissa is a deficit State. There is development work going on there. The Rourkela steel plant is there. Hirakud is there. So many factories are there. Paradeep port is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many repetitions. Please conclude.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: I welcome this Bill and I support this Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill because this is one more indefensible Act, to save the ruling party in power.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Black Act.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, it is surprising that even today, in 1966, after so many things have happened, the Government continues to

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use the Articles of the Constitution envisaged for very different purposes in order to keep the congress in power and to keep non-congress parties out of power. Unfortunately, Sir, it is true that some of the opposition parties did fall into that trap in the case of Kerala. Kerala communist government was kept out of power and many of them thought that by raising the question that law and order is not safe, that there is no more law and order in Kerala, that life and property is not safe, etc. that a stable State Government could be thrown out of power and in such a situation, illegally, the Central Government found a handy excuse to intervene. That one single undemocratic act is now coming home to roost. And we find in Orissa that today there is a situation where the entire people of India have come to realise what is going on in a place like Orissa. Of course it is not only Orissa, but there are other places also. But Orissa is one of the classic examples and we saw yesterday during the debate the complete inability of this Government in Orissa to even rush food in a surplus State, from one area to another area of the State, with the result that thousands of people were thrown to the prongs of hunger and starvation. Until there was a tremendous uproar in Parliament, the whole of India was told that there was nothing wrong in Orissa. Sir, unfortunately, the Indian Constitution is being used illegally and unjustifiably quite out of keeping with the spirit in which it was conceived. We find that they are wanting to prolong the life of the Congress rule there. On an earlier occasion when the opposition parties asked for postponment of the election in Orissa in 1961—my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy is here and he knows it—we, from this side of the House, Mr. Dwivedy, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee and several others approached the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, telling him that now let us synchronise the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha elections together, and let them be held together. But the Congress thought that at that time the opposition was in some kind of a disarray, and they used all the power and influence to do just the opposite to what they are now proposing to do today. They felt that they were at an advantageous position, and therefore, in spite of our efforts to tell them that this would mean a lot of expenditure, they refused to accept it. Today, they are coming forward to amending the Bill in order to do just the opposite. We say: this is an immoral Act. Sir, a Ministry was put into power at that time whose corrupt reputation is known. Whatever the previous speaker has said —it is not a question of Mr. Dwivedy saying something or myself saying something—their reputation is as black as can be and the famous C.B.I. report and the two Ministries that fell one after the other showed nakedly the depths of rottenness to which the Orissa Government had fallen. And what has happened? During the debate yesterday it has been shown even more nakedly that the entire administration has got corrupted, and has got rotten under the aegies of these two Ministers.

An hon. Member: Under civil influence.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not know whether it was under evil influence, but certainly, the influence of money, and black money at that, has been responsible for it. Actually what has happened in Bastar which is only next-door to Orissa? The killing and shooting-down of hundreds of adivasis has had a tremendous awakening among these people in these areas of Orissa. Congress prestige, Congress reputation is at an all time low and the ruling party knows it. And that is why they are bringing forward this amending bill which is against the constitution.

And, Sir, what does the constitution say? I was just reading what Mr. Pathak has said when this Bill

was introduced. Something more pitiable than that reply is hard to envisage. He clung to Article 352 forgetting the spirit of Article 172 (1) of the Constitution. Article 172 of the constitution says:

> "Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer."

There is a proviso, Sir. This is what they are banking on. The proviso says:

> "Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate."

So, now, what do they do? First, they keep on the emergency. What is the emergency in Orissa, Sir? As my hon. friend Shri Kamath very rightly pointed out, what is it that Article 352 says, and what did Shri Pathak say to explain why Article 352 is being used? Article 352 says that if the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists, whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, then there shall be a state of emergency. As has been rightly pointed out, what is the threat of external aggression to Orissa? It is amazing. What is it? Is it a border State? It is not even a border State. Again, what is the internal disturbance? We are amazed to find that people die in that State silently, because they have not got the organisation; they have not got the ability and they have not got the political consciousness yet to rise up and say 'No, this shall not happen.'.

15 hrs.

Today, what is being told us is that it is a state of emergency, and, therefore, under the clause relating to the state of emergency, they keep on doing everything; in order to stifle the Opposition. What is it that they have now hung on to? From the Statement of Objects and Reasons we find that Government are in two minds; they do not know whether the state of emergency is going to be lifted or not. So, they have hung on to the last bit and they have added a clause saying that even if there is no state of emergency, it will be continued at least for six months after the Proclamation of Emergency has ceased to operate. The proviso which they have added for this purpose in the Bill reads thus:

> "Provided that if the Proclamation ceases to operate before the expiration of the said period of one year, the present Legislative Assembly of Orissa shall unless previously dissolved under clause (2) of article 174 of the Constitution, continue until six months after the cesser of operation of the Proclamation and no longer.".

So, by every means they have tried to keep this rotten legislature alive so that there is no election. In fact, it is not merely this, but they have even stopped bye-elections. What happened to the bye-elections after the Chinese invasion? After the Chinese invasion, I think within a period of three months or six months, we had three elections, one at Rajkot, one in UP and a third at another place. But what is the position now? Now, the Election Commission says, no, the state of emergency is there, the situation is so serious, and everything is in such a state of tension that we cannot have bye-elections now. Today, we have taken everything from what is called the Mother of Parliaments, Great Britain. Why do we not take this lesson from Great Britain that just after the war

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was over, a few months after that, I think, when the Japanese war was still on, they had their general elections? Even when the war was on, they had the elections. But here we say that the situation is so bad that it is impossible for us to have any elections in Orissa.

It is very clear, as everybody says, that this is the ruling party's last attempt to play for time so that when their prestige is at an all-time low, they do not have to face the electorate. They are afraid of facing the electorate, and that is why, being in power at the Centre, they are using all the powers that they have, interpreting all the articles and clauses in the Constitution as they like, forgetting the spirit in which they were framed, trying to use all the technical loopholes that there may be in the wording and framing of the Constitution, which had been actually envisaged for a completely different purpose, for their own party ends. That is why I say today, let them face the electorate. If they are not afraid of the people, why do they not face the electorate? Let them face the electorate and show that really they have the confidence of the people. They are afraid because they know that they do not have the confidence of the people, and therefore, they want time for six months, so that by that time the new crop will be there, and they can pump in more money from the rest of India for relief works, for gratuitous relief and all those things. We know what happens, when there is famine, because we come from West Bengal and we know what has happened there. When there is a famine, they say 'You want to have relief? If you want to have relief and a free gruel ticket, you come to us. Come to us, the Congressmen, and we shall give it to you. Can these others, the Communists and others, give you any tickets? If you go and vote for them, you will not get relief in the kitchen.'. So, this is what is going to happen.

That is why I say that this is an immoral Bill, and with all the emphasis at my command, I say that we oppose it lock, stock and barrel.

Shri Ranga (Trichur): I am in complete agreement with what Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has said.

This is an immoral Bill and an immoral approach that this Government is making to the situation in Orissa. So, it is not doubly cursed but it is trebly cursed. Why is it that when they think there is an emergency, apart from what is happening in Orissa, they do not want to upset the Ministry there but want to give it a further lease of power for another six months? Why is it that when they themselves had to confess yesterday that the administration there had failed and criminally neglected its primary responsibilities to the suffering humanity in Orissa, the do not want to upset that Ministry and remove it and place in its place either an elected legislative assembly and a responsible Ministry chosen by it or approved by it, or have their own President's Rule? Let them search their own conscience. They cannot very well say that there are only six months left for the next general elections, and, therefore, they do not want to have the elections now; they have had it once before. Indeed, on the previous occasion, quite a number of Members of Parliament wanted that there should be no such elections on that occasion but that there should be only President's Rule, but the ruling party advised the Government and dictated to Government, and Government carried out their wishes, and insistently imposed upon the people the unwanted elections, that is, the interim elections. Why was it done? It was done at the bidding of a gentleman, who at that time was hankering after power or hungering after power, and who was responsible for the failure of the Coalition Ministry headed at that time by one of their own leaders, who happens to be here in one of the front Benches as a Member of Parliament, namely

Shri Mahatab, and who wanted to have a general election on that occasion in order to be able to get into power himself; and he had jocked himself into power on that occasion, and it was for that purpose that they had those elections then. But for a very good purpose today, they are not prepared to have a general election. What is that very good purpose? Here is a Government, a corrupt government, according to me, a dishonest government, an inefficient government, and an incompetent government, a government that does not deserve to remain in power there even for one day after what has happened in the recent past and what is happening even today.

Yesterday, what was the confession made by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture? What was the confession made in the report submitted by the sub-committee or the official team that had been sent there, presided over by an Adviser to the Planning Commission? And what was the confession made also by the ex-Chief Minister, Shri Mahatab himself after he had talks with the present Chief Minister there? The confession is that the food situation had been mismanaged, that there was enough of food supplies in the whole of that State, that a part of the foodgrains had been allowed to go out of that State, even while famine conditions had come to prevail, and even while people were dying of hunger, the local Government there would not confess the truth but on the other hand try to prevaricate in every possible shameless manner. For months and months, they knew that there was going to be this scarcity, extreme possible scarcity and distress for the people, and yet they did not do what they had to do, the elementary duty towards human beings. It was not as if that Government had not been given the necessary advance warning that there was going to be a crisis like that. The Food Minister himself had told us yesterday that on two occasions, the Orissa Legislative Assembly had discussed this matter last year, once in April last and for a second time in September last, and for a third time this year in January. Thrice it had discussed this matter. Therefore, the Government there knew what was going to happen and they had to make the necessary preparations and yet they would not do so. Why did they not do so? It was because in all those districts, during the past eighteen years, the ruling party has failed; in spite of their talk, in spite of their being modern revolutionaries and anti-feudalists, and welfare-State-protagonists, in spite of all their professions, in spite of all that they have done with all the huge funds that have been placed at their disposal during these three Plans of Rs. 22000 crores over the whole of India, in spite of all that they have spent there in order to suborn people, win them over or bribe them over, they have not been able to get a majority of the seats. Indeed, they have not been able to get even one-third of the seats to the Legislative Assembly or even to Parliament from those districts. It is no wonder, therefore, that they became revengeful. And then, what is more, when Shri Biju Patnaik who is the ex-Chief Minister of that State, stood from the Dhenkanal constituency for the Assembly, he was given a resounding defeat. So, they became revengeful. They wanted to wreak their vengeance upon these people. The result is the famine; starvation and all the misery that have visited upon that area. Do you know how many millions of people are faced with this misery in that area—4½ millions of people. The ministry of such a vile record, the government with such revengeable attitude towards the people and the leadership was thrown to the winds, the profession of this Government in support of the human rights, Human Rights Charter that was evolved by the U.N. and that was adopted by this Government when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was presiding over the destinies was thrown to the winds—such a leadership, such Government and such Administration, they do not deserve even one day's extension of life in that area. The shame

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of it is that this Government which owes allegiance to the Charter of Human Rights comes forward here asking this Parliament to give further extension of power for another six months to that Ministry. I cannot congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Pathak who, so soon after he had taken charge as Law Minister on having been obliged to pilot this infamous Bill. But, what can I do? Or what can he do—poor man. He is fated to discharge this duty. I sympathise with him. But, what about this Government? And what is happening, Sir? Nineteen people died of starvation, they said.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: More than 50.

Shri Ranga: More than 50! If, Mr. Dwivedy, who has visited that area says so, then I accept that figure. I have no reason not to accept this figure. But, 50,000 people are on the verge of starvation deaths. Many more lakhs are suffering. What is this Government going to do with the money given with our approval and with the approval of the conscience of the whole of the nation? Is it going to rain upon Orissa. How are crores and crores of rupees of ours as well as money that is going to come soon from the rest of the world and the philanthraphic people going to be utilised (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For their party purpose.

Shri Ranga: And where is the guarantee that all the money that we are going to place at the disposal of the Orissa Government is going to be used for the benefit of feeding the people of that area or for clothing or protecting these people? How can we place all this money at the disposal of this Government? You know the Chief Minister had had to be dismissed and had to go out of office because of those charges made against him; another chief minister too had had to go out of office because of similar charge of malafide dealings with his own Government. Both of them had had such dealings with that Government which had to be investigated by the C.B.I. and about which a report had to be submitted to this Government.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Ranga: Where is the point of order?

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: The hon. Member first said that one Chief Minister was dismissed. No chief Minister was dismissed. He voluntarily resigned from that position in deference to the wishes of the Congress Party. I should say that no Chief Minister was dismissed. That is all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Ranga: I am extremely sorry for my hon. friend from the Congress Party. Once I also belonged to the Congress. Therefore, that infame goes to the Congress Party as a whole. As one of the leaders of that Congress Party for years and years, I feel extremely unhappy about that. I belonged to that party once. I slaved and suffered for so many years. All these things had come to such a pass that two of the Chief Ministers had had to go out of their office. Where are they now? They are still the leaders of the Ruling Party in Orissa. It is under their bidding that the present Chief Minister also has got to function. They are very much in power in Orissa. Have they dismised these two people? Is it not a fact that one of them was invited even to take a respectable place, sitting along with the Chief Ministers in the National Development Council meeting? It is a shame on the part of the present leadership of the Congress. It is those very people who are running this show; it

is that show that is sought to be propped up for another six months. It is in the hands of these people that all these crores of rupees have got to be placed for another six months in order to help these starving people. Sir, I refuse to be a party to this kind of a criminal and political subterfuge. It is most unfair; it is an indignity upon human rights because, those people who are going to suffer or are suffering have got to be assured or got to be ensured that the vitamin tablets which would be reaching there, the milk powder that would be placed at their disposal, all those various grants and subsidies, loans, fertilisers and all these things that we are going to place at their disposal to the uttermost possible limit of our national capacity, would be used properly and not misused. There is no guarantee, Sir, that they would not be misused. People who could take pride in the fact while they were speaking in the Orissa Legislative Assembly, that they advised one man to get into some kind of business so that he could make a few lakhs of rupees and that he was able to make Rs. 15 or 20 lakhs within a short course of two years of which he made a contribution of Rs. 1 lakh toward the National Savings Bond or Defence Bond or something like that, such people even to-day are in charge or are in power in the government of that State. Are we to place all these national resources in their charge? I do not even mind if crores of rupees would go to be wasted; but I do mind if one soul in that place is allowed to die an unmerited death due to starvation or, due to failure of timely succour. There is no guarantee that these people would be provided with all these and there is no guarantee that these monies would be utilised properly. Therefore, my solution is this My hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo had already suggested that. That is, this Ministry should go—not this Ministry but that Ministry (Orissa Ministry) should go. Let them bring the President's regime there and let them make themselves responsible for ensuring the safety or saving of the lives of masses of these people. If they don't want to do that, let them have the General Election or let them have one or the other alternatives but certainly the alternative is not the solution that my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman has come forward to place before this House.

In conclusion, Sir, all I can say is this. I agree with my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that the Congress reputation in Orissa is at an all time low. Even then, they could manage to get into power; they have got the ways and they have got rows of tentacles over every nerve of our society. In spite of that, this is generally so over the whole of India but not in Orissa. In Orissa, they are likely to be defeated. I hope they would be defeated. They may possibly come back to power. Maybe, I am prepared for that also. But what I know is this. If there were a General Election again and a new leadership of the Congress were to place itself before the Orissa people themselves, apart from those two infamous people, and if the other parties also come back fresh with the electorate's approval, then, Sir, the total leadership—the leadership of the ruling party and the Opposition—would be such as could be expected to give a better account of itself and look after the sufferings of the people much better than it would be possible if only there were to be President's rule.

Therefore, I am all in favour of elections. If that cannot be done, let them take over that responsibility themselves directly and then place themselves before the people and assure them the timely succour that is needed. It is not being offered to them or it has been denied to them till now in such a criminal fashion. Instead of condemning that ministry and dismissing them, those friends of my erstwhile political love—the Congress friends—come here with this Bill. I am ashamed of their plight.

श्री ह०च० सोय (सिंहभूम): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, इस बिल का मुझे विरोध करना पड़ रहा है। मैं विरोध इस लिये कर रहा हूं कि पिछले साल अप्रैल मई में इस वर्तमान उड़ीसा मिनिस्ट्री ने एक ऐसा काम किया है जो सारी हमारी गणतन्त्र राज्य-प्रणाली के लिए बहुत शर्म की बात है। मैं जिक्र इस बात का कर रहा हू कि पिछले अप्रैल और मई में मयूरभंज जिले के सिमिल पाल इलाके से वहां की राज्य सरकार ने तीन हजार ऐसे गरीब आदिवासियों को मार भगाया है जिसकी कि दूसरी मिसाल मिल नहीं सकती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15–20 वर्ष पहले बिहार के रांची और सिंहभूम जिले से कुछ गरीब और मजदूर लोगों को उस जंगल के इलाके में इसलिए ले जाया गया था कि उस विशाल घने जंगल में दूसरे मजदूर मिलते नहीं थे। वहां के वन विभाग के अधिकारियों की सहायता से, उनके प्रोत्साहन से इन गरीब लोगों को बुलाया गया था मजदूरी के लिए और वहां के ठेकेदार की मदद के लिए क्यों कि उस इलाके में उतनी बड़ी संख्या में दूसरे मजदूर नहीं मिलते थे। जब यह पांच छः दस पन्द्रह वर्ष तक वहां रह गए और जंगल के अधिकारियों ने रहने की इजाजत दी, मकान उन्होंने बनाये, तो हठात् पिछले साल अप्रैल मई में उन्हें यह अक्ल सूझी कि यह गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बस गए हैं। बात यह हुई कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के उस सिमिल पाल इलाके में नेशनल पार्क बनाने की योजना बनायी। जब उस इलाके की विशेष जांच होने लगी वन विभाग के ऊंचे अधिकारियों द्वारा तो देखा गया कि उस जंगल में जहां सरकारी कागजों में कोई गांव नहीं था, हकीकत में वहां गांव बसे हुए हैं तो चूंकि यह नीचे के कर्मचारी अपने दोष को छिपाना चाहते थे कि वहां गांव हैं ही नहीं और लोग वहां बसे हुए नहीं हैं, इसलिए उन्होंने सोचा कि उनको किसी न किसी ढंग से मनाया जाय। यह किया गया कि वहां के रेंजर और फौरेस्ट गार्ड्स वगैरह ने इन लोगों से कहा कि एक हफ्ते के अन्दर तुम सारे लोग यहां से भाग जाओ। वह लोग भागते कैसे? वह वहां चार पांच वर्ष से और दस दस वर्ष से बसे हुए थे, घर बनाये हुए थे, खेती के लिए खेत बनाये हुए थे तो जब उन्होंने भागने से इनकार किया तो जंगल के अधिकारियों ने बल पूर्वक उन लोगों को बुरी तरह मार-पीट कर भगाना शुरू किया और सशस्त्र पुलिस की मदद भी ली। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मई और अप्रैल की इस चिलचिलाती धूप में करीब 3 हजार आदिवासियों को सिमिल पाल के इलाके से बिहार के जिस जिले से वह आये थे वहीं 90 मील पैदल वापस जाने को मजबूर किया गया। वह अपने स्त्री बच्चों और बूढ़ों के साथ और अपने जानवरों के साथ उस चिलचिलाती धूप में वहां से जाने को मजबूर हुए। उन्हें ट्रक या बस में बैठने नहीं दिया कितनी दुष्टता है यह बात भी हम लोगों ने सुनी कि उन गरीब लोगों के गांव और घर भी जलाये गये यह बात जब हम लोगों ने सुनी तो मैं खुद उस इलाके में और दूसरे गांवों में गया था और मुझे देखकर बड़ी हैरानी हुई और दुख हुआ कि सचमुच में उनके घर जोजोगोडा जलाये गये। उनके धान के अनाज के जितने स्टाक थे वह सब भी जलाये गए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा में आज एक भयंकर अकाल की हालत हो गई है। मैं तो कहता हूं, इस चीज के लिए स्वयं उड़ीसा सरकार जिम्मेदार है कि आज की हालत में उनको अनाज नहीं मिलता है। एक वर्ष पहले इन के साथ इसी उड़ीसा सरकार के जंगल के अधिकारियों ने ऐसा बर्ताव किया था और अनाज जलाया था। मैं तो कहता हूं कि यह प्रकृति का कोप है उन लोगों पर।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संबंध में जब खुद जांच करके मैंने देखा कि उनके घर जलाये गए है और गांव जलाये गये हैं तो उसके बारे में मैं ने उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा और केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री नन्दा जी को भी लिखा लेकिन उस के बारे में जवाब नहीं आया।

सिर्फ उन्होंने कहा कि वह गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बस गए थे। मैं उपाध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय से मांग करता हूं कि इस संबंध में अभी भी जांच होनी चाहिये। क्यों इन लोगों को भगाया गया जब उनको स्वयं दस वर्ष पहले का फारेस्ट के अधिकारियों ने रुपये घूंसखोरी में ले कर बसाया था। इसलिए इस बिल का मैं विरोध करता हूं और जोरदार मांग करता हूं कि इसकी अविलम्ब जांच केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा होनी चाहिए और जो लोग बिहार के सिंहभूम और रान्ची जिले में भगाये गए हैं जो अब बिहार में जंगलों में भूखों मर रहे हैं उनको फिर से उसी तरह बसाया जाना चाहिए जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान से आये हुए लोगों को बसाया गया है। और नुकसान का पूरा हरजाना मिलना चाहिये। बड़े दुख की बात है, जहां हम गणतन्त्र की बात करते हैं, समाजवादी शासन की बात करते हैं वहां स्वयं एक राज्य सरकार ऐसा काम करती है कि लोगों पर जानबूझकर के इस तरह का शर्मनाक जुल्म करती है। मैं कहता हूं कि यह एक नंगी प्रान्तीयता, और नादिरशाही है। और बेहद शर्मनाक काम है जिसके लिए उड़ीसा सरकार को मजबूर किया जाना चाहिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा इस के लिए प्रायश्चित करे और वर्तमान उड़ीसा के मंत्रिमण्डल को इस प्रश्न का आम चुनाव का सामना अविलम्ब करना चाहिए।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think for all practical purposes this Bill is meant to extend the life of the unwanted, corrupt Congress administration in the State of Orissa.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is the point.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would not have said this if I had thought that the intentions of the Government of India in bringing forward this Bill were honest. As has been rightly pointed out, in the past whenever such occasions have arisen, not once but several times, they have not listened to reason but always looked to the advantage of the party in power.

Before going into these things, I would like to know from the Law Minister—I am sorry I was not present when he moved for the consideration of the Bill—one thing. This Bill has been brought under art. 172(1) of the Constitution which provides that when there is a proclamation of emergency and the emergency is revoked, the life of a Legislative Assembly can be extended for six months only. Is that the reason why the Home Minister is delaying the revocation of the emergency? Because between now and the next general elections, 8-9 months are left. Probably in order to suit the provisions of this Bill, they will delay a decision on revocation of the emergency so that when the six-month limit is reached, they would announce revocation of the emergency so that no fresh legislation would be necessary to extend the life of the Orissa Assembly. I want a clarification on this point. I have a hunch that the motives behind this Bill are not honest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government amendment is to extend the life of the Assembly till the 1st day of March 1967.

Shri G. S. Pathak: We have made it to synchronise with the countrywide general elections.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am coming to that. As a general convention in this country when there are less than six months only for general elections to take place, we do not hold any bye-elections or elections. Since the life of the present Assembly is expiring in August 1966, in between there are only 4-5 months left for the next general elections to come. Following that convention, in the State of Orissa there should have been President's rule till the next general elections as a matter of course all over the country are ordered. They could have as well done that. We are in May now. The life of the Assembly would continue upto August.

Therefore, I again say this. In the past, in June 1961, how the present

[Shri Surendernath Dwivedy]

State Assembly came into being is known to everybody.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. We will take up the next item fixed for 3.30 P.M.

15.30 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: STATEMENT OF HOME MINISTER ON REORGANISATION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF PUNJAB

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि यह सभा पंजाब के वर्तमान राज्य के पुनर्गठन के बारे में गृह-कार्य मंत्री द्वारा 18 अप्रैल, 1966 को सभा में दिये गये वक्तव्य पर विचार करे।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण विभाजन भारत सरकार की अदूरदर्शिता और एक ऐसी घुटने टेक नीति का परिणाम है जिसे इतिहास कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा।

पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद पंजाब वैसे ही दोआब रह गया था। रावी, झेलम और चिनाब तो पाकिस्तान में चली गई। इधर तो केवल सतलज और व्यास ही रह गई थीं। पर अभागे पंजाब को अभी और एक बंटवारे का घाव लगना बाकी था। यह वहां किसी को पता नहीं था। भारत सरकार ने पंजाबी सूबा मान कर जहां दिल्ली की नाक के नीचे एक दूसरा नागालैण्ड खड़ा कर लिया वहां अकालियों के चक्कर में आकर हिन्दू और सिखों के बीच कड़वाहट का एक ऐसा बीज बो दिया है जिसे अभी यदि सावधानी से न संभाला गया तो पता नहीं आगे इस वृक्ष में से कैसी शाखा प्रशाखाएं फूटें।

मैं प्रारम्भ से ही सिखों को हिन्दुओं से प्रथक नहीं मानता। दोनों एक बाप दादों की औलाद हैं और दोनों की नसों में एक ही खून है। अकाली जो सिखों से पृथक हिन्दुओं को कहते हैं उन के साथ सब सिख नहीं हैं और न ही पंजाब के इस विभाजन का दोष सारे सिखों पर रखा जा सकता है। नामधारी सिख, मजहबी, रैदासिये और जो अब कामराज के डर से बदल गये कल तक वह कांग्रेसी भी पंजाब के विभाजन के विरुद्ध थे। पंजाबी सूबे की यह मांग सब से पहले 1942 में उठी जब क्रिप्स मिशन भारत में आया था। उस समय कुछ अकाली नेताओं ने सोचा कि जब मुसलमान नाम पर पाकिस्तान हो सकता है तब सिख नाम पर सिखिस्तान क्यों नहीं हो सकता? उस के बाद 1945 की शिमला कांफ्रेंस में मास्टर तारासिंह ने कहा कि यदि जिन्ना सिख राज्य मान लें तो हम पाकिस्तान मान लेंगे। हम लोग भी पाकिस्तान की उन की मांग को स्वीकार कर लेंगे। ब्रिटिश कैबिनट मिशन के सामने 1946 में भी इस तरह की मांग उनकी ओर से आई। इस तरह से यह साम्प्रदायिक मांग कभी सिखिस्तान कभी खालिस्तान कभी अजाद पंजाब के रूप में और अब पंजाबी सूबे के नाम पर उठी है। सन् 1947 में जब देश का बंटवारा हो गया तो फिर मास्टर तारा सिंह ने एक नया नारा लगाया कि हिन्दुओं को हिन्दुस्तान मिल गया और मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तान मिल गया पर हमें क्या मिला? देश के बंटवारे का घाव इतना गहरा था जो किसी का ध्यान उस समय उधर नहीं गया। लेकिन बाद में फिर जब पानी सिर को लांघने लगा तो सरदार पटेल ने मास्टर तारासिंह को जेल में भेज दिया। अम्बाला में जब पंजाब विश्व-विद्यालय का लाहौर से उजड़ कर पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का आफिस आया तो पहला दीक्षान्त भाषण देने के लिए सरदार पटेल

कहां पर गये। उनके जिस भाषण को भारत सरकार ने पुस्तक के रूप में भी प्रकाशित किया है। उस में सरदार पटेल ने कहा कि मैं ने मास्टर तारासिंह को क्यों जेल में डाला। सरदार कहने लगे कि देश के विभाजन का सब से गहरा घाव पंजाब को लगा है। मैं उस घाव को मरहम लगा कर भरना चाहता हूं लेकिन मास्टर तारा सिंह और उन के साथी बारबार ठोकर मारकर उस घाव से खून निकाल रहे हैं। इसलिए मजबूर होकर मुझे मास्टर तारा सिंह को जेल में भेजना पड़ा। लेकिन सरदार पटेल ने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा कि मेरी गद्दी पर जो भी आकर बैठेगा उस को इसी प्रकार के कदम इस तरह के लोगों के संबंध में उठाने पड़ेंगे। दुख है कि सरदार पटेल के बाद जिस गद्दी पर श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जैसे व्यक्ति बैठे थे आज उस गद्दी पर श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा बैठे हैं जिनकी कि नाक इतनी मोम की है जो कांग्रेस के अन्दर और बाहर बैठे अकालियों ने मोड़ दी। भाषण की आड़ में वह मजहबी राज्य मान बैठे। उन्होंने भाषा की आड़ में मजहबी राज्य श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा के श्रीमुख से कहलवा लिया। स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व के सिखिस्तान या खालिस्तान की बात छोड़ भी दें स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद यह मांग केवल भाषा की न रह कर एक पंथ की मांग थी। उस के लिए भी मैं कुछ प्रमाण उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं। मेरे हाथ में संत फतेहसिंह और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की जो पीछे तीन मुलाकातें हुई थीं उनका यह विवरण है जो पीछे इसी सदन के पटल पर रखा गया था। इस में पहली मार्च की जो उन की मुलाकात है एक मार्च 1961 की उस के पृष्ठ 6 पर एक बात लिखी हुई है। संत फतेह सिंह ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को यह कहा कि श्री मुरारजी देसाई स्थान स्थान पर यह कहते हैं कि यह मांग भाषा की नहीं है बल्कि मजहब की है। उस में श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि मैं भी जानता हूं कि अकाली जो चाहते हैं वह भाषा पर आधारित प्रदेश नहीं वरन् पंथ प्रदेश चाहते हैं। मास्टर तारासिंह जब उनसे भावनगर में मिले थे तब उन्होंने यह बताया था कि वह अपने पंथ के लिए यह प्रदेश बनाना चाहते हैं। भाषा तो केवल एक गौण विषय है। श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को मास्टर तारासिंह ने 1961 के अन्दर यह बात कही जिसका कि उन्होंने उसके अन्दर उल्लेख किया है।

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI S. L. SARAF *in the Chair*]

मास्टर तारासिंह स्थान स्थान पर इस बात को कहते रहे। अभी पिछले साल 24 अगस्त 1965 को पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष शुरू होने से कुछ दिन पूर्व मास्टर तारा सिंह लाहौर गये। वहां कराची से प्रकाशित डान अखबार के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर उनका जो स्वागत वहां के मुसलमानों ने किया उस का एक फोटो दिया हुआ है। उस में भी, उन्होंने वहां लाहौर में जाकर यही कहा कि हम एक इस तरह का राज्य बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें हिन्दुओं का प्रभुत्व न हो और हमारी ही एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या हो। कुछ बातें उस में उन्होंने और भी कहीं। लाहौर में जा कर उन्होंने हमारे लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष तक के ऊपर कीचड़ उछाला और यह कहा कि संविधान सभा में जो हमारे सिक्खों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स थे सरदार हुक्म सिंह और भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान उन्होंने भारतीय संविधान के ऊपर हस्ताक्षर करने से इन्कार कर दिया। वह उस से सहमत नहीं थे भला मास्टर तारा सिंह को इतना भी सामान्य ज्ञान नहीं था कि जो व्यक्ति भारतीय संविधान में विश्वास न रखता हो या भारतीय संविधान की शपथ न ले भला वह इस देश की लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष किस प्रकार बन सकता है लेकिन यह बात उन्होंने वहां जाकर कही। पर इस से भी एक बड़ी बात जिससे कि उनके मन का पता लगता है वह मैं आप के सामने कहना चाहता हूं .....

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

सभापति महोदय: अभी नहीं जब आपकी बारी आयेगी तब आप कह लीजियेगा।

श्री कपूर सिंह: मेरी बारी नहीं आयेगी इसलिए मैं आप की इजाजत से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कह रहे हैं कि अकाली सिक्खों ने संविधान पर दस्तखत नहीं किये थे यह बात गलत है तो मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूंगा कि वह गलत कह रहे हैं। अकाली सिक्खों ने संविधान के ऊपर दस्तखत नहीं किये थे यह बात ठीक है। यह बात मैंने इसलिए कही कि जो वाक्यात हैं उन्हें वह ठीक बतलायें बाकी जो उनके मन में आये वह कहें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: सभापति जी अगर श्री कपूर सिंह मेरी बात को पूरा सुन लेते तो शायद मुझ से सहमत होते। मैं तो कह ही रहा हूं कि मास्टर तारासिंह का यह वक्तव्य है जोकि सही नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि संविधान पर हस्ताक्षर . . .

श्री कपूर सिंह: यह सही है मैं यही कह रहा हूं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अगर सही है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से बड़ी देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती जो आप कह रहे हैं। इसलिए जो बात मैं कह रहा था वह मांग भाषा की न होकर पंथ की है। इसका मैं एक और प्रमाण उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं। मास्टर तारासिंह का प्रभात अखबार जो जालन्धर से निकलता है उसमें छपा हुआ लेख भी इसी बात का प्रमाण है। उसका एक उद्धरण है। जब भारत और पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष समाप्त हो गया तो पहली अक्तूबर 1965 को उसके अंक में उन्होंने एक लेख लिखा उनके अपने शब्द पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

"जब कश्मीर का युद्ध चल रहा था तब मैं सोच रहा था कि उसका परिणाम क्या होगा ? मैंने यह कहा भी था कि यदि पाकिस्तान जीत जाये उसकी सेनाएं हमारे इलाके में से गुजर भी जायें तो हमें कुचला समझो। यदि हिन्दुस्तान जीत जाये तो हिन्दू अहंकार और हिन्दू शक्ति इतनी बढ़ जायगी कि हमें थोड़े ही दिनों में हड़प कर लगी और हम यही चाहते थे कि किसी की जीत के बिना ही बीच में संधि हो जाये फिर हम सोचेंगे और अपना स्वतंत्र पैंतरा बनाने का समय हमें मिल जायगा। वाह गुरु की कृपा से अब यह अवसर हमें मिला है और अब हमें तत्काल सोचना होगा कि हम किसी तरीके से अपनी कोई ऐसी स्वतंत्र स्थिति बना लें जिससे पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों को हमारे तुष्टीकरण की इच्छा बनी रहे।"

यह है वह दृष्टिकोण जिसके कि आधार पर पंजाबी सूबे की मांग अकालियों की ओर से उठी। आखिरकार श्री नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत और लाल बहादुर शास्त्री क्यों इससे सहमत नहीं थे क्योंकि वह अच्छे तरीके से जानते थे कि यह मांग भाषा की नहीं है यह भाषा के पीछे छिपी एक साम्प्रदायिक मांग है। कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने पंजाबी सूबे की मांग स्वीकार की उसकी बात तो मुझे समझ में आ सकती है क्योंकि कांग्रेस संगठन का सब से बड़ा अध्यक्ष ही वह है जो उत्तर और दक्षिण की दो आंखों से भारत को देखता है। राज्य सभा में श्री कामराज के भाषण की चर्चा करते हुए मद्रास के एक सदस्य ने उनके चुनाव अभियान के एक भाषण की चर्चा करते हुए बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि दक्षिण के ऊपर हमेशा से उत्तर के लोग अपना आधिपत्य जमाने का प्रयास करते रहे हैं। पर एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। श्री कामराज पंजाबी सूबे को मानें वह तो बात तो समझ में आ सकती है। उत्तर के किसी तरह से टुकड़े हों इससे तो शायद उनको संतोष हो सकता है पर श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की पुत्री जो इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं और जिन्होंने इस बात की

प्रधान मंत्री बनते ही घोषणा की थी कि हमारे पिता जो काम अधूरा छोड़ कर गये हैं मैं उस काम को पूरा करूंगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनके मंत्रिमंडल में जिस समय पंजाब के विभाजन का प्रस्ताव पास हो रहा था तो उन्होंने मंत्रिपरिषद् में कैसे वह प्रस्ताव पास हो जाने दिया ? क्या पटेल, नेहरू, पन्त और शास्त्री जी के उत्तराधिकारियों में कोई वहां ऐसा नहीं था जो लाजपतराय और भगतसिंह के पंजाब को टुकड़े टुकड़े होने से बचा लेता ? क्या कोई भी ऐसा उस समय मौजूद नहीं था जो हिम्मत के साथ खड़ा हो कर कहता कि मैं लाला लाजपतराय और शहीद भगतसिंह के पंजाब का विभाजन स्वीकार नहीं करूंगा ?

पंजाब के और देश के इतिहास में 23 सितम्बर 1965 वह काला दिन माना जायगा जब नन्दा जी ने पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई बन्द हुए 12 घंटे भी नहीं हुए थे, संसदीय समिति और कैबिनेट सब कमेटी बनाने की घोषणा कर दी । संसदीय समिति की घोषणा इतनी आतुरता से श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा ने की जो उसके अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या होंगे, इसकी पूरी व्याख्या भी वह नहीं कर सके । संसदीय समिति के सदस्यों का जिस रहस्यात्मक ढंग से चुनाव हुआ, वह भी इस संसद् के इतिहास में एक नई घटना रहेगी, जिसका इतिहास आगे चल कर लिखा जायगा कि किस प्रकार से वह समिति बनी थी । इस से जो हानि हुई है, उसके परिणाम पंजाब नहीं पूरे देश को भुगतने पड़ेंगे ।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी जब कि विभाजन की घोषणा ही हुई है और शाह कमीशन ने रेखा भी नहीं खींची है, उसी का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि पंजाब के व्यापारी वर्ग ने गाजियाबाद, सोनीपत और फरीदाबाद में इधर आकर जमीनें खरीदनी शुरू कर दी हैं । जब से पंजाब के विभाजन की घोषणा हुई है पंजाब में जमीनों का भाव गिर गया है और दिल्ली में 15 से 30 प्रतिशत तक जमीनों के भाव ऊंचे चले गये हैं । आप रिजर्व बैंक से पूछिये कि इस प्रस्ताव की घोषणा के बाद पंजाब के कितने बैंकों से लोगों ने अपना हिसाब इधर ट्रांसफर कराया है या दूसरी ओर भेजा है ।

जहां तक व्यापार की स्थिति है, जो लोग अपने कारखानों को बढ़ाना चाह थे उन्होंने अपने कार्यक्रम को बीच में ही रोक दिया है जिन्होंने अपने कारखानों के लिये मशीनों को मंगवा लिया था, उन्होंने उसको पोर्ट पर ही रोक कर पंजाब भिजवाने की बजाय गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद पहुंचवा दिया है । यह स्थिति केवल हिन्दू व्यापारियों की नहीं है, बल्कि सिख व्यापारियों की भी है, वे भी इससे परेशान हैं और अपने कारखानों को वहां पर नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । तीन जिलों में गुरदासपुर, अमृतसर और फीरोजपुर में एक तरह से व्यापार वैसे ही ठप्प हो गया था बाकी के छः जिलों में व्यापार की स्थिति ऐसी ही हो गई है । आप पूछेंगे कि आखिर इन इण्डस्ट्री चलाने वालों को डर क्या है ? उनका एक मात्र डर यह है कि आपकी इस नीति और दुर्बल ढंग से आज पंजाब के लोगों में केन्द्रीय सरकार पर से विश्वास उठ गया है और वह नहीं समझते कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार आपत्ति के समय हमारी रक्षा कर सकेगी ।

पंजाब के विभाजन का आधार भाषा न हो कर मजहब रहा है । 1961 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों को आज मानने से मास्टर तारासिंह, संत फतह सिंह और अकाली लोग इन्कार करने लगे हैं और कहते हैं कि ये भाषाई आंकड़े साम्प्रदायिक हैं । यदि इन आंकड़ों के पीछे तथ्य नहीं हैं तो मैं इन लोगों से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं, क्या पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के आंकड़े भी झूठे हैं ? क्या एस० आर० कमीशन की रिपोर्ट झूठी है ? अगर जनगणना के आंकड़े झूठे हैं तो

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

इन दोनों प्रमाणों के बारे में वे क्या कहेंगे । एस० आर० कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में, जो सीमा निर्धारण आयोग था, पैरा 532 के शब्द आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने लिखा है कि जालन्धर डिवीजन के छः जिलों में 1950 से 1955 तक जो छात्र पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षाओं में बैठे उनमें 62.2 प्रतिशत छात्रों ने हिन्दी ली और 37.8 छात्रों ने पंजाबी ली । एस० आर० कमीशन ने उसी में लिखा है कि 1951 से 1955 तक पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय की मैट्रीकुलेशन परीक्षाओं में 1,37,588 बच्चे बैठे । इन्हें इतिहास और भूगोल के पर्चों के हिन्दी या पंजाबी के माध्यम से उत्तर देने की छूट थी । कमीशन लिखता है कि इनमें से 73.3 प्रतिशत छात्रों ने हिन्दी में उत्तर दिये और 26.5 प्रतिशत छात्रों ने पंजाबी में उत्तर दिये । अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूं संत फतह सिंह, मास्टर तारा सिंह और उनके समर्थकों से कि क्या विश्वविद्यालय के आंकड़े भी झूठे माने जायेंगे । अब रह जाती है सन् 1961 की जन-गणना । इसके लिये वह कहते हैं कि लोगों ने दबाव में आकर, साम्प्रदायिक बहाव में आकर अपने को हिन्दी भाषी लिखाया है । इस के भी आप दो उदाहरण सुनिये । मैं जालन्धर और गुरदासपुर के आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं ....

Shri Kapur Singh: He is confusing —(*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: I will allow him to speak in this turn. Please sit down.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इनको बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा, फिर पता नहीं क्यों इनको इतनी मिर्चें लग रही हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: He is confusing the House by what he says. Elective language and mother—tongue are two different things. Why is he confusing?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, Please resume your seat.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, 1961 के आंकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कह रहा था, जिसके लिये संत फतह सिंह, मास्टर तारासिंह और उनके समर्थकों को आपत्ति है ।

जालन्धर जिले में हिन्दुओं की संख्या 6,62,631 है और इस जिले में जिन लोगों ने अपनी मातृभाषा हिन्दी लिखाई है, उनकी संख्या 4,69,158 है यानी हिन्दुओं में से 1,93,473 हिन्दू वे हैं जिन्होंने अपनी मातृभाषा पंजाबी लिखवाई है, जिसके लिये कि वे कहते हैं कि भाषा के खाने में गलत लिखवाया है ।

गुरदासपुर जिले में कुल जनसंख्या में हिन्दुओं की आबादी 4,94,675 है, इनमें से जिन लोगों ने हिन्दी लिखवाई है, उनकी संख्या 4,83,791 है, यहां भी दस हजार से ऊपर वे आदमी हैं जिन्होंने अपनी मातृभाषा पंजाबी लिखाई है । इस के बाद भी वह किस तरह से कह सकते हैं कि वहां पर लोगों ने बहाव में आकर अपनी भाषा को गलत लिखवाया है । किसी की मातृभाषा क्या है ? सभापति जी, इसका निर्णय वह खुद करेगा या मातृभाषा के चुनाव का अधिकार वह किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को दे देगा । अगर इस पर भी अकालियों को, मास्टर तारासिंह और संत फतह सिंह को आपत्ति है तो मैं भारत सरकार से कहूंगा कि यदि 1961 के भाषा के आंकड़ों को वे प्रमाणित नहीं मानते तो श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा एक और हिम्मत वाला कदम उठायें । हिम्मत वाला कदम उठाकर यह कहें कि अगर 1961 के भाषा के आंकड़े प्रमाणित नहीं हैं तो भाषा के नये आंकड़े पंजाब के अन्दर एकत्रित किये जायें । उसके आधार पर पंजाब का विभाजन किया जाये । अगर वह भी वे स्वीकार नहीं करते तो एक तीसरा विकल्प यह है कि जहां 18–19 साल से पंजाब का विभाजन न होने से सब आराम से रहते आये हैं, वहां चार साल के बाद 1971

में आंकड़े ले लिये जायें और उसके बाद पंजाब का विभाजन कर दिया जाये । आखिर कोई स्पष्ट नीति तो मानी जाय, न्याय तो माना जाये । चित्त भी मेरी और पट भी मेरी । अगर इसी तरह से अकालियों को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिये भारत सरकार लगी रहे तो यह बात भला किस प्रकार से सहन हो सकती है ।

एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस में इनको खतरा क्या है ? खतरा सब से बड़ा यह है कि भाषा के आधार पर पंजाबी सूबा बनाने की बात को कह तो यह बैठे पर अब खतरा यह है कि उनके साथियों ने ही उनके कपड़े खींचने शुरू कर दिये हैं । पंजाबी सूबा लेने के बाद तुमको मिला क्या ? जिस पंजाबी सूबे के लिये इतनी लड़ाई लड़ी, तुम्हारे हाथ में आया क्या ? भाषा के आधार पर जब पंजाब का विभाजन होगा तो खरड़ तहसील न होने से चंडीगढ़ तुम्हारे पास नहीं रहेगा । ऊना के न रहने से भाकड़ा तुम्हारे पास नहीं रहेगा और भी कई बातें इसी प्रकार की होंगी । अकालियों ने भाषा के आधार पर पंजाबी सूबा माना तो पर पंजाबी भाषा के साथ भी न्याय नहीं किया । पहले पंजाबी 19 जिलों में पढ़ाई जाती थी, अब सिर्फ 9 जिलों में चलेगी । हिमाचल और हरियाणा को तो इससे मुक्ति मिल गई, पंजाबी को आखिर इन्होंने क्या दिया ? और अगर पंथ की हिफजात के लिये यह किया, जैसा कि मास्टर तारासिंह और उनके समर्थकों का कहना है, तो उन्होंने पंथ के लिये ही क्या किया ? सिवाय इसके हिन्दुओं और सिखों में भेद डाल दिया । जहां कभी गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी महाराज ने कहा था कि—

जगे धर्म हिन्दू सकल भड़ भागे ।

लेकिन मास्टर तारासिंह और उनके समर्थकों का कहना है कि सिख हिन्दुओं से अलग हैं । आज इस नीति के परिणामस्वरूप जो कभी सिख पंथ को हिन्दू धर्म की शाखा मानते थे उनको मास्टर तारासिंह की इस नीति से सिख पंथ के विस्तार में बहुत अधिक हानि पहुंची है । आखिर उन्होंने पंजाबी सूबा बना कर ले क्या लिया ?

एक बात और रह जाती है और वह यह कि पंजाबी भाषा की लिपि गुरमुखी ही रखी जाये । मैं पूछता हूं उन लोगों से कि अगर लिपि केवल गुरमुखी रखने से उनको कोई बड़ी भारी सुविधा है या इसमें पंथ की सुरक्षा देखते हैं, तो लाहौर में जो पंजाबी चलती है, वहां क्या वह गुरमुखी लिपि में चलती है ? या सन् 1947 से पहले जो पंजाब में लिपि चलती थी क्या वह गुरमुखी लिपि ही पंजाबी के लिये चलती थी ? देवनागरी लिपि को भी अगर गुरमुखी लिपि के साथ-साथ पंजाबी की लिपि मान लिया जाये तो क्या पंजाबी भाषा समाप्त हो जायेगी ? आज मराठी भाषा की लिपि देवनागरी लिपि होने से क्या उसका अस्तित्व समाप्त हो गया, पंजाबी उर्दू लिपि में भी तो लिखी जाती है

श्री गु० सिं० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : क्या प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी मानेंगे कि हिन्दी को देवनागरी में छोड़ कर उर्दू में लिखा जाय ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । हिन्दी की अपनी निजी लिपि देवनागरी सुरक्षित रहते हुए, अगर किसी दूसरी लिपि में हिन्दी उतनी ही शुद्ध लिखी जा सकती है तो मुझे वैकल्पिक लिपि वह स्वीकार है । लिपि के लिये मैं कठोर नहीं हूं । मैं आप से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाबी की लिपि गुरमुखी को रखते हुए आप देवनागरी को पंजाबी की वैकल्पिक लिपि मानिये । जिस आधार पर आज पंजाबी सूबा बनने जा रहा है और जो वहां पर आज देवनागरी लिपि के माध्यम से काम करते हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार की भी कोई कठिनाई न हो । जहां तक भाषा का प्रश्न है, मैं बड़े अदब से नन्दा जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जिस तरह से आसाम के सम्बन्ध में बंगाली भाषा-भाषियों के लिये आप ने कानून बनाया है, पंजाब के लिये भी वही नीति मजबूती से अपनाइये ।

मैं चण्डीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । राजधानी का प्रश्न ऐसा है, जिस पर पंजाब वालों के मस्तिष्क में आज क्षोभ फैला हुआ है । मुझे पंजाब के विभाजन का दुख है । पंजाब के विभाजन का न मैं पहले समर्थक था और न अब समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन सभापति महोदय । समुद्र मन्थन से जहां विष निकला था, वहां अमृत भी निकला था, हरियाणा वाले जो 1857 से अंग्रेजों के अभिशाप से ग्रस्त थे, इनको इससे अब सांस लेने का मौका खुली हवा में मिला है । लेकिन अब उनकी राजधानियों का प्रश्न रह जाता है । क्या श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा इस बात को पसन्द करेंगे कि आज के अर्थ संकट के इस युग में जब एक एक पैसे की मांग करने के लिये श्री अशोक मेहता झोली लेकर विदेशों में घूमते फिर रहे हैं, देश में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके नई राजधानी खड़ी की जाये ? बुद्धिमत्ता तो इसी में होगी कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो राजधानियां रह चुकी हैं उनको ही दोनों की राजधानी बनाया जाये और नई राजधानी बना कर इस गरीब देश का पैसा खराब न किया जाय । इसका तरीका यह है कि अगर खरड़ तहसील हरियाना में आती है तो चंडीगढ़ को हरियाना की राजधानी बनाया जाय और पंजाब की राजधानी पटियाला को बनाया जाय । पटियाला पेप्सू की राजधानी रह भी चुकी है । वहां सेक्रेटेरियट भी बनी-बनाई है, इसलिये कोई दिक्कत भी नहीं होगी ।

रह जाती है भाखड़ा बांध की बात, जिसके ऊपर किसी को आपत्ती हो सकती है । भाखड़ा बांध के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि चूंकि उना तहसील में हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों की संख्या ज्यादा है इसलिये उना तहसील हरियाना में आयेगी अवश्य । भाखड़ा बांध से पंजाब वालों को खतरा है कि अगर वह हरियाना में आ गया तो पता नहीं बाद में हरियाना वाले पूरी बिजली और पानी पंजाब को दें या न दें । इसके लिये पहली चीज तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुख्यतः भाखड़ा बांध बनाया ही गया था हरियाना के लिये । पंजाब के इस हिस्से का विकास करने के लिये कि किसी तरह से नहरें या बिजली वहां भी जायें और हरियाना भी दूसरे हिस्से की तरह से विकसित हो यह बांध बनाया गया था । फिर भी मैं कहता हूं कि अगर इसमें कोई आपत्ति हो तो चूंकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का करोड़ों रुपया भाखड़ा बांध में लगा हुआ है । केन्द्रीय सरकार एक काम करे कि केन्द्र की देख-रेख में भाखड़ा बांध के लिये एक संयुक्त बोर्ड बना दिया जाये ताकि किसी क्षेत्र के साथ किसी प्रकार का कोई पक्षपात न हो और सब को बराबर पानी और बिजली मिलती रहे ।

अब मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहूंगा । एक तो यह कि मेरे विचारों से यह सदन परिचित है । मैं एक विधेयक भी ला कर अपनी विचार धारा को इस सदन में व्यक्त कर चुका हूं कि मैं भाषावार राज्यों के निर्माण से कभी सहमत नहीं हूं । सरकार ने भाषावार प्रान्तों का निर्माण कर के इस देश को खंड खंड करने का बीज बोया है । अगर इस देश को खंड खंड होने से बचाना है तो उसका एक ही तरीका है कि भाषावार राज्यों की सीमायें समाप्त कर के सारे देश को पांच भागों में विभक्त कर के एक मजबूत केन्द्रीय शासन की स्थापना की जाये । यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट इस देश में होना चाहिये । पहले से मैं इस विचार का समर्थक रहा हूं । भारत सरकार की इस नीति का परिणाम यह हुआ है जो उसने

आज पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में घुटने टेके । अभी पंजाब की बात समाप्त भी नहीं हुई थी कि नागा और विदर्भ के आन्दोलन में फिर से जान आ गई । डा० अणे यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे इस बात को जानते हैं । काश्मीर के एक जिम्मेदार आदमी ने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि एक डोगरा राज्य की स्थापना कर दी जाये और महा हिमाचल का निर्माण करना चाहिये । क्या इस मांग के उठाने का अर्थ यह है कि हम पाकिस्तान को फिर एक बार बल दें और आज काश्मीर राज्य के अन्दर जो पाकिस्तानी तत्व घूमते फिर रहे हैं और जिनको वहां प्रश्रय मिल रहा है उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका दें और यह सारी बातें वहां होती रहें । अभी समय है कि अब भारत सरकार चेते और अपनी भूलें सुधार कर इस देश को छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बंटने से बचाये ।

पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कह कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर दूंगा, और वह यह कि पंजाब के अन्दर आज जिस तरीके से विभाजन हुआ है वह क्या है । कांग्रेस, भारत सरकार, पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर और वहां के होम मिनिस्टर बराबर यह कहते रहे कि पंजाब का विभाजन नहीं होगा, पंजाब का विभाजन नहीं होगा । पंजाब के हिन्दू और सिख निश्चित हो कर बैठे रहे, दोनों एक हो कर पाकिस्तानी संघर्ष का मुकाबला करते रहे, लेकिन कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के प्रस्ताव के आ जाने से अचानक पंजाब के लोगों के कानों में जा कर पहली बार जब यह खबर पड़ी जो सर्वदा उनकी भावनाओं और विचारों के प्रतिकूल थी । उसी के कारण पंजाब के अन्दर एक रोष फैल गया । उस रोष के बाद जो घटना हुई उससे यह सदन और यह देश परिचित है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाबी सूबा बनाने की जो गलती सरकार ने की है उसको सम्भालने का अब एक ही तरीका है, और वह यह है कि जब तक अकालियों द्वारा पैदा किया हुआ यह विष पंजाब के वातावरण से घुल नहीं जाता, जब तक पंजाब में उठी यह गन्दगी नीचे नहीं बैठ जाती, जब तक पंजाब का वातावरण स्वच्छ नहीं हो जाता, तब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब के अन्दर मजबूती के साथ राष्ट्रपति का शासन रखे । और जब दोनों ओर से हृदयों में सद्भावना का वातावरण बन जाये तब पंजाब के अन्दर विधिवत् नई सरकार का निर्माण किया जाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जिन भावनाओं के साथ मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव को रखा है उस की पवित्रता और गम्भीरता का ध्यान रखते हुए सदन इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करेगा ।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the statement made in the House by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 18th April, 1966 regarding the reorganisation of the present State of Punjab."

There is an amendment.

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti (Jhajjar): I beg to move:

> "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
>
> "and recommends that the figures relating to the language as given in the Census Report, 1961 should be the only basis for bifurcation of Punjab and no further change or relaxation should be allowed in that regard".

Mr. Chairman: The main motion and the amendment are before the House.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं टाइम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । यह मामला ऐसा है कि हम बहुत से लोग जो

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

पंजाब, हरियाना और हिमाचल प्रदेश में इंटरेस्टेड हैं वह बोलना चाहते हैं इसलिये आप इस पर टाइम बढ़ा दें ताकि सब लोगों को मौका मिले । एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि यह सिखों की डिमान्ड है, हम लोग कह रहे हैं कि यह सिखों नहीं, हरियाना की मांग है ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह (उना) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय होम मिनिस्टर ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया है कि :

"The present State of Punjab be reorganised on linguistic basis."

इसके अलावा आगे जा कर उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"The Commission shall examine the existing boundary of the Hindi and Punjabi Regions of the present State of Punjab and recommend what adjustments, if any, are necessary in that boundary to secure the linguistic homogeneity of the proposed Punjab and Haryana States."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिस तरीके से हम ने भाषा के आधार पर दूसरी स्टेट्स आर्गेनाइज की हैं उसी तरीके से बिल्कुल वाजिब था कि पंजाब के बारे में किया जाये । एक तरफ पंजाबी और हिन्दी का संघर्ष चला आता था और जैसा श्री शास्त्री ने कहा कुछ जनसंघी, कुछ आर्य समाजी और कुछ अकाली लोगों का संघर्ष दूसरी तरफ चलता था ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : आर्यसमाजी हम भी हैं, आर्य समाज का नाम मत लीजिये ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : आप हरियाना को लांग करते हैं, मैं जानता हूं । आप ने अपनी बात ठीक लिखाई है ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा हर एक साहब से कि अगर उन को किसी को रिफ्यूट करना हो तो उन को समय मिलेगा और वह तभी बोलें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर्य समाज का नाम न लें तो अच्छा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरदार कपूर सिंह के भाषण में मुझे दो बार बोलने का अधिकार है ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : पिछले दस सालों में वहां पर दो रीजन बने । एक पंजाबी रीजन और दूसरा हिन्दी रीजन उसका भी होम मिनिस्ट्री ने अलग अलग ब्योरा दिया है । हिन्दी रीजन जो है उसमें कांगड़ा, शिमला, करनाल, रोहतक, गुड़गांव, हिसार, महेन्द्रगढ़ जिला, और रोपड़ तहसील, खरड़, चंडीगढ़ असेम्बली कांस्टिट्युएन्सीज, अम्बाला जिले की जींद और नरवाणा तहसील निकाल कर अम्बाला जिला, संगरूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट की । 7 मार्च, 1956 को यह विधेयक लाया गया था और प्रेजिडेंट ने 3 सितम्बर, 1956 को उसे मंजूरी दी थी । इस तरह से होम मिनिस्ट्री के प्रस्ताव पर दो रीजन बने । एक हिन्दी रीजन और दूसरा पंजाबी रीजन । हिन्दी रीजन का ब्योरा तो मैं ऊपर दे चुका हूं । पंजाबी रीजन का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है : गुरदासपुर, अमृतसर, भटिंडा, जलन्धर, होशियारपुर, फीरोजपुर, लुधियाना, कपूरथला पटियाला जिला, रोपड़, मोरिंडा, खरड़ और चंडीगढ़ असेम्बली कांस्टिटुएन्सी अम्बाला जिले में से और जिंद और नरवाना तहसीलों को छोड़ कर संगरूर जिला । आज तक दोनों रीजनों में काम चलता आया, लेकिन जिस वक्त यह सवाल उठा हिन्दी भाषी का और पंजाबी भाषी का तो कुछ दोस्तों ने यह कहा कि जो पंजाबी भाषा है उसकी लिपि देवनागरी होनी चाहिये । एक तरफ से लोग देवनागरी लिपि मानते थे और दूसरी तरफ से गुरुमुखी । इस तरीके से आपस में झगड़ा चलता रहा । जिस दौरान जो सन् 1961 की जनगणना

हुई, उसमें इसी तरह से हुआ जिसमें आपस में लड़ाई थी । वह कहते थे कि देवनागरी लिपि मान लो तो हम पंजाबी भाषा को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन गुरुमुखी में वह मानते नहीं थे । तो इसी दौरान में सभापति महोदय, वहां पंजाब में लड़ाई हुई, झगड़े हुए और इसको आप फिरकापरस्ती के झगड़े कह लीजिये या आपस में जो दो तीन आर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं उनके झगड़े कह लीजिए, ऐसे झगड़े हुए । इसी बिना पर यह जो जनगणना है 1961 की वह पूरी नहीं कही जा सकती । उस समय जो पंजाबी बोलते थे उन्होंने अपनी भाषा हिन्दी लिखायी और बहुत से ऐसे वाकया हैं कि जिनकी ड्यूटी थी, अगर हिन्दू की ड्यूटी लगाई गई तो वह आदमियों के नाम लिखकर लाये और घर बैठ कर भाषा का नाम लिख लिया । इसी तरह बहुत सी जगह हुआ और बहुत जगह गलत जनगणना हुआ । सही आंकड़े नहीं आये । जो महाशय पंजाबी रीजन के थे उन्होंने, बेशक उनकी बोली पंजाबी है, लेकिन अपनी बोली हिन्दी लिखायी और हिन्दी लिखाने का पूरा पूरा प्रचार किया, हजारों रुपये इसमें खर्च किये गये । तो यह जो आंकड़े हैं 1961 के यह उसी आधार पर आये हुए हैं । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह आंकड़े जो 1961 के हैं, इसमें जरा अन्तर कर लीजिये । 1891 में जो सेन्सस हुआ था उसमें होशियारपुर में पंजाबी बोलने वालों की संख्या 99.9 प्रतिशत थी, अमृतसर में 98.2 थी, लुधियाना में 98.5 थी और जलन्धर में 98.6 थी । ऐसे ही 1931 की संख्या को देख लीजिये । 1931 में पंजाबी बोलने वालों की संख्या अमृतसर में 97.2 प्रतिशत थी, लुधियाना में 97.8 थी, जालन्धर में 99.5 थी और होशियारपुर में 99.8 थी ।

इस तरह से यह जो जनगणना है, 1961 में आकर इसके आंकड़े बदले और 1961 में इसी वजह से बदले कि आपस में झगड़ा हुआ । यह जनगणना हर दस साल बाद होती है । आप किसी भी आंकड़े को देख लीजिये . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप वही बात बार-बार दोहरा रहे हैं ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : लेकिन जो 1961 में हुआ है उसमें बहुत अन्तर है . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप वही बात फिर दोहरा रहे हैं । आगे चलिए ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : उसमें अन्तर यह है कि बाहर से जो लोग आये तो पाकिस्तान से आये जो पंजाबी थे, कोई दूसरे प्रान्त के नहीं आये, किसी और प्रान्त से भी आकर नहीं बसे । तो उनकी पंजाबी भाषा है वह पहले से भी बढ़ी है, कम नहीं हुई है । लेकिन यह तो उस असर के नीचे भाषा का प्रोपेगैंडा हुआ

मैं कांगड़े की भी मिसाल दे देता हूं कि कांगड़ा एक ऐसा जिला है कि जहां 1911 से लेकर . . . **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : सभापति महोदय, 1911 में कांगड़ा में हिन्दी बोलने वालों की संख्या 160 थी । पहाड़ी बोलने वालों की संख्या 1,41,351 थी और पंजाबी बोलने वालों की संख्या 6,12,848 थी । . . . . **(व्यवधान)**

1921 में पंजाबी बोलने वालों की संख्या 3,93,396, हिन्दी बोलने वालों की संख्या 1,527 और पहाड़ी बोलने वालों की संख्या 3,58,138 थी । यह 1921 की जनगणना की फिगर्स हैं । इसके दरमियान में कहीं भी हिन्दी ने वहां डामिनेट नहीं किया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, कोरम नहीं ।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है । . . . . अब कोरम हो गया है । माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी करें ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : जो संख्या 1931 की है उसमें पहाड़ी बोलने वालों की संख्या ज्यादा हुई है और पंजाबी बोलने वालों की कम हुई है। लेकिन हिन्दी वालों की निल है। 1931 में किसी ने कांगड़े में अपनी भाषा हिन्दी नहीं लिखायी। लेकिन अब जो 1961 की है उसमें जरूर हिन्दी ज्यादा आयी है। उसमें हिन्दी बोलने वालों की संख्या 7,75,501 और पंजाबी बोलने वालों की 13,067 है। पहाड़ी बोलने वालों की संख्या 1961 में 2,03,712 है। यह कांगड़ा के आंकड़े हैं। इसी तरह से जो पंजाबी रीजन बना उसके इर्द गिर्द के लोग जो हैं उनकी संख्या इसी तरह से कम हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि अगर कोई बैन्चेज कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय और वह गांव गांव में जाकर देखे, यह जो पोलिटिकल आदमी हैं, पोलिटिकल पार्टियां हैं, इनको वहां न जाने दिया जाय तो हर एक गांव में सौ फीसदी लोग पंजाबी बोलने वाले मिलेंगे। पठानकोट और ऊना का जैसा जिक्र किया... (व्यवधान)... मेरे साथ चलें शास्त्री जी,.. (व्यवधान) कमीशन मुकर्रर कर लें। वहां कोई आदमी गांव में जाय, अनपढ़ता तो अभी जरूर है, बैकवर्ड एरिया है, पिछड़ा इलाका है लेकिन कोई भी आपको हिन्दी बोलने वाला नहीं मिलेगा : पंजाबी बोलने वाले ही मिलेंगे। . . . (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि शास्त्री जी ने नक्शा देखे बगैर ही कह दिया कि पठानकोट और ऊना हरियाना में मिलाये जायें . . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : वह हरियाने में कैसे मिल सकते हैं ? . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये एकाध मिनट में।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : तो मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है वह बहुत सही है। उसके मुताबिक जबान के आधार पर पंजाब का रीआर्गेनाइजेशन होना चाहिये। बल्कि पंजाबी रीजन के साथ जो और इलाके पंजाबी बोलने वाले हैं उनको भी उसमें शामिल कर लिया जाय। फिरका-परस्ती छोड़ने के लिए मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं जनसंघ को और एक गुट के अकालियों को। पहले जो मांग तारासिंह की थी वह सिख स्टेट की, छोटे स्टेट की मांग थी और जो जनसंघी और आर्य समाजी की मांग थी महापंजाब की। अब उन्होंने आपस में नारा बदल लिया है। अब मास्टर तारासिंह कहते हैं कि पंजाब बड़ा हो और जबान के आधार पर हो और आर्य समाजी और जनसंघी कहते हैं कि पंजाब छोटा हो। तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि विशाल एकता को सामने रखकर जैसे दूसरे सूबे जबान के आधार पर बने हैं, वैसे ही इसको भी बनने दीजिये। इसमें कोई रस्साकसी नहीं लानी चाहिए। जो गलती है जबान के आधार पर उसको सुधारना चाहिये। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय का जो वक्तव्य है उसको सपोर्ट करता हूं।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : सभापति जी, जो गृह मंत्री जी ने 19 अप्रैल 1966 को पंजाब की नयी हदबन्दी के बारे में कमीशन की नियुक्ति की और उसके ऊपर जो बहस हो रही है मैं कुछ उसमें कहना चाहता हूं। देश के बटवारे से पहले नेशनल कांग्रेस ने एक नहीं, दो नहीं, बहुत दफ़ा यह रिजोल्यूशन किया कि यह जो अंग्रेज की बेहूदी सीमायें हैं इनको खत्म करके देश में भाषा के आधार पर नये सिरे से सूबे बनाये जायेंगे। खैर, देश आजाद हुआ। देश की आजादी के बाद कुछ ऐसे नये प्रान्त बने जो बोली के आधार पर बने लेकिन पंजाब एक ऐसा बदकिस्मत सूबा था कि जिसमें जो उसकी मादरी भाषा थी पंजाबी उसका

भी गला घुटने लगा, जिसका उदाहरण 1951 की मर्दुमशुमारी है । तो उस मर्दुमशुमारी में कुछ झगड़ा उठा । उस वक्त के गृह मंत्री राजगोपालाचार्य जी ने उसको झूठा कह कर रद्द किया । स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने एक दफा नहीं, कई दफा पंजाब की मर्दुमशुमारी को गलत, फिजूल और झूठा माना और ऐसा कई दफा कहा कि यह फिरकापरस्ती का एक करिश्मा है । उस दरमियान में सरकार की नीति में कुछ ऐसी बदली हुई कि जिसमें यह कहा गया कि और सूबे नहीं बनेंगे । खून खराबी की वजह से कुछ और भी बने और इस प्रकार से कुछ ऐसी आवाज इधर से उठी कि पंजाबी को जिन्दा रखने के लिए हमें कुछ करना चाहिए । तो केवल बोली के आधार पर इसकी डिमांड आरम्भ हुई और जिसका मुद्दई शिरोमणि अकाली दल रहा और रहा ही नहीं, शान्ति सहित आन्दोलन हुए । जेल में गोलियों से कितने ही आन्दोलनकारी उड़ाये गये, जैसे कि एक नमूना दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक का 12 जून, 1961 का भी आपके सामने है । लेकिन मैं शाबाश करता हूं उन आन्दोलनकारियों का कि जिन्होंने शान्ति के साथ में गोली भटिण्डा जेल में सही और अपने हाथ से शान्ति को नहीं छोड़ा । पंजाबी के साथ अन्याय होने लगा । तो समय आया, सिखों ने अपनी परम्परा के आधार पर जब कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष हुआ, जो कुर्बानी की तो पंजाब की सरहदों पर रहने वाले लोगों ने और उसके आधार पर 23 सितम्बर, 1965 को नन्दा जी ने जो यहां सदन में और पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी नियुक्त करने का एलान किया तो सभी तरफ से इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने, सभी दलों ने उसका स्वागत किया । मेरे मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री तलमलाते बहुत हैं कि सरकार ने भाषा के आधार पर यह बात मानी । लेकिन मैं सरकार को इस बात की बधाई देना चाहता हूं । उस वक्त जब नन्दा जी ने पंजाबी सूबे के लिए पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाने का 23 सितम्बर को स्टेटमेंट दिया तो इस हाउस में 14 सदस्य ही बोले थे और 14 में श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री भी थे जिनके उस वक्त के भाषण से एक ही लब्ज मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूं कि इस अवसर पर मैं स्वागत करता हूं सरकार का जो कि समय से इन्होंने ऐसी बात यानी सिखों की पंजाबी सूबे की बात की । पंजाबी सूबे की डिमांड कोई सिख राज की बात नहीं है, भाषा के आधार की बात है । उस वक्त 14 आदमी बोले थे । ..... (व्यवधान) मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । मेरे पास यह पार्लियामेंट के डिबेट्स हैं । मैं इसकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ दूं :

> "प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : गृह मंत्री जी ने जिस समिति की घोषणा की है और जिस उचित अवसर पर की है, उन की इस घोषणा का और इस महत्व-पूर्ण अवसर का मैं स्वागत करता हूं ।"
>
> श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : और भाषे ।

श्री गुलशन : आगे कुछ भी हो । लेकिन यह बात आपने कही है । आपने इसका स्वागत किया है । यहां माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि "सन्त फतेह सिंह जी ने उनके उचित निर्णय के लिये बधाई दी ।" इस लिये मुझे कुछ कहना है । मैं यहां पर डिबेट पढ़ने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं । मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है । उन्होंने कहा कि जब देश का बटवारा हो रहा था तब मास्टर तारा सिंह ने यह कहा कि अगर मुझे सिख राज मिल जाये तो बाबद मैं बटवारे की बात छोड़ दूं । अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो जब पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही थी तब हमारे सामने "प्रताप" और "मिलाप" अखबारों की तीन महीनों की बहुत बड़ी बड़ी फाइलें थीं और वह पेश हुई थीं जिसमें इन अखबारों ने

[श्री गुलशन]

सिख स्टेट की, सिख सूबे की, खालिस्तान की मांग की और कहा कि अगर पाकिस्तान की पिस्तौल हमारी गर्दन पर लटकी हो तो हमारे लिये सिख राज्य अच्छा है और सभी हिन्दुओं को इसमें इमदाद करनी चाहिये । अगर उस वक्त सिखों की यह डिमाण्ड होती कि उनको सिख राज्य चाहिये तो वह लायलपुर छोड़ कर न आते । पार्लियामेंट के समाने नन्दा जी ने जो ऐलान किया उसके मुताबिक पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी बनी । उस के सामने कई हजार मेमोरैन्डम आये और 80 के लग-भग विटनेसेज आये । हर पार्टी के आये लेकिन किसी ने भी इस मर्दुमशुमारी का जिक्र नहीं किया जो सन् 1961 में हुई । कांग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी कमेटी ने 9 मार्च, 1966 को जो फैसला किया उस में उसने इसका जिक्र नहीं किया । मैं इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि नन्दा जी ने काम बहुत अच्छा किया । लोगों के दिलों की हरकत को समझते हुए पंजाब की तस्वीर अच्छी बनाने में वह लगे र । अब आज मर्दमशुमारी की बात कह कर अड़चन खड़ी कर दी । मैं समझता हूं कि यह तस्वीर बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन उसके बाजू नहीं कटने चाहियें । अगर बाजू काटे गये तो सब गड़बड़ हो जायेगा ।

इस मर्दुमशुमारी के बारे में मेरे दोस्त श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कुछ हवाले दिये और आंकड़े दिये । मेरे पास भी वही आंकड़े हैं जिनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । पंजाब की हदबन्दी अख्तर फार्मूले के मुताबिक हो चुकी थी । उसके बाद सन् 1957 में रीजनल फार्मूला बना और बाउन्डरी वही रही । अब पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी ने कहा अपनी 18 मार्च की रिपोर्ट पृष्ठ 27 में कि यह जो रीजनल फार्मूला है उस के आधार पर पंजाब और हरियाना की नई हदबन्दी होनी चाहिये । अगर किसी जगह पर थोड़ा बहुत कोई गांव बदलता है तो वह उसमें चला जाना चाहिये । लेकिन नन्दा जी ने अपने ऐलान में पाबन्दी लगा दी बाउंडरी कमिशन पर कि कोई तहसील न छोड़ी जाये । तहसील की बिना पर फैसला हो । हालांकि जब आंध्र और मद्रास के नये राज्य कायम हुए थे और उस वक्त जो कमिशन मुकर्रर हुआ था उसने भी गांवों में जाकर गांवों की बिना पर फैसला किया था । उन्होंने ऐसा ही कहा था कि जिस गांव में जो जबान बोलने वाले ज्यादा हों उसके आधार पर गांव मिलाये जायें । इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त मर्दुमशुमारी की जो बात है वह गलत है । मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा कि मर्दुमशुमारी कितनी झूठी हुई है । मैं आपको इसके आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नई करवा लो ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : वह इससे भी बुरी होगी ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री मैं कहता हूं कि कहीं तो आखिर टिकोगे ।

श्री गुलशन : यह तो मैं कह चुका हूं कि सन् 1951 की मर्दुमशुमारी को रद्द करके गृह मंत्री जी पंजाबी सूबा अम्बाला जिले को शामिल किये बगैर देना चाहते हैं । अम्बाला में हिन्दी बोलने वाले 1911 में 3 परसेंट, 1921 में 5 परसेंट, 1931 में एक भी नहीं । 1941 और 1951 की मर्दुमशुमारी के आंकड़े नहीं हैं । पंजाबी बोलने वाले 1911 में 35 परसेंट, 1921 में 41 परसेंट, 1931 में 36 परसेंट थे । इस के बाद उर्दू बोलने वाले 1911 में 36 परसेंट, 1921 में 53 परसेंट हो गये । इसके बाद वह भी खत्म कर दिये गये । मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि उस वक्त जो उर्दू बोलने वाले थे, वे मुसलमान भाई थे और वे पाकिस्तान चले गये । जो पाकिस्तान से आये, वे सभी रावलपिंडी से आये, या किसी भी प्रदेश से आये, वे सभीप्यारे पंजाबी बोलने वाले थे, जो इसी राज्य में आकर बसे ।

इसके बाद होशियारपुर को लीजिये । 1911 में हिन्दी बोलने वाला एक भी नहीं था, 1921 में एक भी नहीं था, 1931 और 1941 के आंकड़े नहीं हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उस वक्त उर्दू बोलते थे ।

श्री गुलशन: इस जिले में पंजाबी बोलने वाले 1911 में 99 परसेंट, 1921 में 99 परसेंट, 1931 में 90 परसेंट, लेकिन 1961 में 47 परसेंट रह गये ।

फीरोजपुर जिले में हिन्दी बोलने वाले 1911 में 1 फीसदी, 1921 में 1 फीसदी, 1931 में आंकड़े नहीं हैं, 1941 और 1951 के भी आंकड़े नहीं हैं, 1961 की मर्दुमशुमारी में हिन्दी बोलने वालों की तादाद 32 फी सदी हो गई । इसी जिले में पंजाबी बोलने वाले 1911 में 90 फीसदी, 1921 में 93 फीसदी, 1931 में 90 फीसदी थे और 1961 में 66 फीसदी रह गये । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि . .

सभापति महोदय : आप ये आंकड़े किस में से पढ़ रहे हैं, उसका यहां पर हवाला दे दीजिये ।

श्री गुलशन : मेरे पास ये आंकड़े मर्दुमशुमारी की किताब के हैं, जिससे यहबात साबित होती है कि 1961 की मर्दुमशुमारी बिलकुल गलत है । इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक और अजीब बात आपके सामने लाना चाहता हूं और वह जिलों के बारे में । कुछ जिलों की मर्दुमशुमारी का हाल देखिये ।

1961 में जो मर्दुमशुमारी हुई उसमें जिलेवार आंकड़े इस तरह हैं :—

जिला हिसार

तहसील	हिन्दी बोलने वाले	पंजाबी बोलनेवाले
हिसार	924	68
सिरसा	924	68
फतेहाबाद	924	68
हांसी	924	68
भिवानी	924	68

इस तरह से सारी लाइन एकसी लगी हुई है ।

जिला रोहतक

रोहतक	943	55
गोहाना	943	55
सोनीपत	943	55
झज्जर	943	55

कितने खुशनुमा हैं जो घर में बैठ कर इस तरह नकशे बनाये गये हैं, जिसमें एक को भी इधर उधर नहीं जाने दिया है । मर्दुमशुमारी के ये आंकड़े मुल्क के सामने एक नई अड़चन पैदा करेंगे । नई खराबी पैदा करेंगे पंजाबी सूबे की डिमान्ड केवल बोली के आधार पर है, जहां जहां पंजाबी बोलने वाले लोग हैं, इस मांग को केवल पंजाबी के आधार पर ही रखना चाहिये । हरियाणा में चाहे पंजाबी बोलने वाले लोग हों, अगर वह इलाका हरियाणा में आता है, तो उसे हरियाणा में ले लेना चाहिये, इसी तरह से अगर कांगड़ा का कोई इलाका बोली के आधार पर पंजाबी रिजन में आता है, तो उसको पंजाबी रिजन में ले लेना चाहिये । इसी तरह से अगर मर्दुमशुमारी के पुराने आंकड़े लें तो सारा अम्बाला झज्जर तक का इलाका पंजाबी बोलने वाला था । आनन्दपुर साहब और पठानकोट आज किसी भी तरह पंजाब से बाहर नहीं जा सकते । सच्चर फार्मूला और रिजनल फार्मूला नये पंजाब की नई सीमा होनी चाहिये । अगर मर्दुमशुमारी के चक्कर में पड़ गये तो इससे फिरकापरस्ती बढ़ेगी और नई अड़चनें पैदा होंगी अगर 1961 की मर्दुमशुमारी को ही आधार माना गया तो उसमें भी अड़चनें बढ़ेंगी

[श्री गुलशन]

क्योंकि यह पहले ही फिरकापरस्ती का शिकार है ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : मैं सब से पहले अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं । शास्त्री जी ने तो इस वक्त ऐसा नक्शा खींचा कि यह सिख मांग है, सिख मांग है, गलत तरीके से उन्होंने बात की । लेकिन अगर यह मांग सिर्फ सिखों की होती तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस को हरगिज नहीं मानते । यह हरियाणा वालों की मांग है, कांगड़ा के डोगरों की मांग है, पंजाब के बरदार लोगों की मांग है । होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरे जाती ताल्लुकात हैं, मैं जानता हूं कि अगर यह मांग सिर्फ सिखों की होती तो वे इसे हर्गिज नहीं मानते ।

सभापति महोदय : यहां जाती ताल्लुकात की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : यह मांग तीनों की है और आज की नहीं है बल्कि बहुत पुराने जमाने से है । इस के लिए एजीटेशन हो चुके हैं, काफ़ी बड़े बड़े एजीटेशन हुए हैं, कभी हिन्दी एजीटेशन की शक्ल में हुए, तो कभी खालसाओं की तरफ से हुए और कभी डोगरों की तरफ से यह मांग आई और इन सब को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो फ़ैसला किया है उसके लिये नन्दा साहब का नाम सुनहरी हर्फों में लिखा जायगा ।

एक बड़ी लड़ाई के बाद आन्ध्र तकसीम हुआ, इस से क्या लुत्फ आया, गुजरात को तकसीम करवाने के लिए कत्लेआम हुआ, इस से क्या फायदा हुआ, यहां पर तो शुरू शुरू की बात थी । सिख वह कौम है जो आपके हिन्दुस्तान के लिए बहादुरी के साथ टक्कर ले रही है, ये लोग इतने बहादुर हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ मोर्चा हुआ तो उन्होंने उनकी नानी याद दिला दी, और आज वही सिख कौम आपके फ्रंट पर बैठी हुई है । अगर लड़ाई होती है तो पहले बम्बार्डमेंट इन्हीं के घर पर होता है । इसी तरह से हरियाणा के जाट, जमींदार मामूली नहीं हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जब मीयां मिठी राजी तो क्या करेगा काजी ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : तो जब तीनों बिरादर इस में कहते हैं कि हम इकट्ठे नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, तो बाप भी उनको अलेहदा कर देता है । तो सरकार ने जो यह निर्णय किया है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा इन्साफ किया है, इस से मुल्क के अन्दर हुब्बुलवतनी ज्यादा आयेगी और मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं कि हरियाणा बनने के बाद वहां पर डवेलपमेन्ट के काम ज्यादा होंगे । वहां पर तरक्की के ज्यादा जराये पैदा होंगे और वहां पर अंग्रेजों के वक्त से जो तरक्की रुकी हुई थी, उस हिस्से का अपने आपको आगे लाने का मौका मिलेगा ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : शास्त्री जी को हरियाणा पर एतराज नहीं है, पंजाबी सूबे पर है ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : आज कांगड़ा वाले, डोगरे अगर बिजली मांगते हैं कि हम को बिजली दीजिये, तो उनको नहीं मिलती है, लेकिन इस विभाजन के बाद हालात में तबदीली आयेगी, इस से डवेलपमेन्ट होगी, हुब्बुलवतनी बढ़ेगी और हर शक्ल में तरक्की होगी । जो लोग खुद डिसग्रन्टल्ड हों, उनको दबाने से, आंखें दिखाने से मुल्क की ताकत नहीं आती है, आज चाहे हरियाणा वाला हो या खालसा हो, कतरा कतरा खून बहा देगा आपके देश के लिए । उनको नाराज न करो, उनको कम्युनल माइन्डेड न बनाओ । सिख, सिख, नाम लेकर जो खुद कम्युनल माइन्डेड हैं, वे औरों को कम्युनल बना रहे हैं । किस तरह से एक

तरफ नान-सिख का नारा लगाते हैं, कहते हैं कि यह सिख स्टेट होगी, दूसरी तरफ़ कहते हैं कि नान-जाट इकट्ठे हो जाओ, एक तरफ डोगराज को भड़काते हैं । गरीब जाट, किसान, फटे पुराने कपड़े पहन कर, तुम्हारे लिये मजदूरी करता है, तुम्हारे लिए काम करता है, क्यों उसको गलत रास्ते पर डालते हो ।

'प्रताप' में चेयरमैन साहब, यह सब निकला है और ये कम्यूनल माइन्डेड लोग जनता को इस तरह से शह दे रहे हैं । अभी शास्त्री जी ने नक्शा खेंच दिया कि वहां से इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स भाग कर आ रहे हैं । कहां भाग कर आ रहे हैं ? कौनसा खजाना ले लिया है । इण्डस्ट्रीज वहां चलेंगी जहां सेफटी होगी, जहां पर रोजगार होगा । शास्त्री जी ने कह दिया कि इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स भाग आये, खजाना निकल गया । एक भी नहीं आया और न आयेगा । महाराजा रणजीतसिंह के राज्य से कौन सिख भाग गया था ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद में लोग आये हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : हरियाणा के माननीय सदस्य को इस वक्त बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है, कृपा कर बीच में दखल न दीजिये ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : बिजनौर के इलाके के रहने वाले कहते हैं कि इण्डस्ट्रीज भाग आई । मैं समझता हूं कि जिनको नब्ज की हालत मालूम नहीं है, वे इस आग को बढ़ा रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि समाजी आदमी, उन में से शास्त्री जी भी हैं, अमृतसर में जिनके लेक्चर को जा कर देखिये, हरियाणे में जा कर लेक्चर देते हैं और वहां पर इस आग को भड़का रहे हैं ।

मैंने जनसंघ से क्यों इस्तीफ़ा दिया । जब जनसंघ की यह पालिसी आई कि हम बल करेंगे, हम लड़ेंगे, मुकाबला करेंगे तो मैंने कहा कि तुम कत्ल करवाना चाहते हो, तुम पंजाब में झगड़ा करवाना चाहते हो । आखिर पानीपत में क्या हुआ, लुधियाना में क्या हुआ । बिजनौर के इलाके के रहने वाले शास्त्री जी पंजाब के बारे में क्या जानें ? शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि पंजाब में उधर से इंडस्ट्रीज भाग गयीं हैं लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां से कोई भी इंडस्ट्री भागी नहीं है बल्कि वहां पर इडस्ट्रीज बढ़ रही हैं । उन की यह बात ग़लत है कि वहां से इंडस्ट्रीज उठी हैं । दरअसल उनको वहां के हालात मालूम नहीं है । ऐसा कह कर वहां पर आग भड़काई जा रही है और मैं समझता हूं कि उन में एक शास्त्री जी भी हैं । इन के भाई आर्यसमाजी और स्वयं शास्त्री जी अमृतसर में, हरयाना में और जहां भी जाते हैं इस तरह के उकसाने वाले और आग भड़काने वाले लेक्चर्स देते रहे हैं । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सिक्ख हमारे भाई नहीं हैं, क्या डोगरे हमारे भाई नहीं हैं? और क्या जाट हमारे भाई नहीं है ? यह मजहबी कट्टरपन और आर्यसमाजी व जनसंघ द्वारा इस किस्म का उकसाने वाला और आग भड़काने वाला प्रचार कर के जनता को धोखा दिया जा रहा है और यही कारण है कि मैं ने जनसंघ से इस्तीफ़ा दे दिया जनसंघ ने पंजाब के पुनर्गठन का विरोध करने का संकल्प लिया और कहा कि हम उस से लड़ेंगे और उसका मुकाबला करेंगे तो मैं ने उस वक्त यही मुनासिब समझा कि जनसंघ से मैं इस्तीफा दे दूं क्योंकि मैं जान गया कि जनसंघ वाले पंजाब में आग भड़का कर झगड़े करवाना चाहते हैं । पंजाब में कत्ल करवाना चाहते हैं। पानीपत में क्या हुआ ? लुधियाना में क्या क्या हुआ और अन्य जगह भी क्या हुआ ? इन लोगों द्वारा चंद आदमियों को लेकर शहरों में इस तरह का जहरीला , आग भड़काने वाला प्रचार किया गया और तकरीरें आदि की गईं और जनसंघ चाहे हिन्दू सभा या आर्य-समाज का नाम ले लो इस तरह के भड़काने

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

वाल लेक्चर्स दिये गये । मेरा कहना है कि अपनी इन बातों से उन्होंने पहले भी पंजाब को खत्म किया था और अब भी खत्म करने के लिए तैयार हैं और इस के लिए जाति, बिरादरी का सवाल भी यह लोग उठाते रहते हैं । आप एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई कि हरियाना आजाद हुआ और हरियाना की आजादी का दम भरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि पंजाब की तक्सीम क्यों हों? (व्यवधान) ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप बिल्कुल उल्टी बात कह रहे हैं । हम पजाबी सूबे की मांग की आड़ में जो पंथ की और सिक्ख राज्य की मांग है उस के खिलाफ़ हैं हम चौधरी लहरी सिंह के खिलाफ़ नहीं हैं ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : एक तरफ़ यह कहा कि तक्सीम क्यों हुई दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि हरियाना वालों को नजात मिल गयी (व्यवधान) ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य चेयर से मुखातिब होकर बोलें ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : इन बातों को खत्म किया जाये । होम मिनिस्टर से मुझे एक शिकायत है और मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि आप की पार्लियामेंट ने आप के प्रैडीसैसर्स ने माना और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के टाइम में यह कहना कि वह इस के खिलाफ़ थे तो ऐसी बात नहीं है क्योंकि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इसे माना और सन् 1957 में यह पंजाबी रीजन और हिन्दी रीजन बनाये । उन्होंने हालात को देख लिया था और समझ लिया था वरना सन् 1957 में उन्होंने यह हिन्दी रीजन और पंजाबी रीजन न बनाये होते । उन्होंने सब कुछ सोच समझ कर ऐसा किया था । पार्लियामेंट ने पंजाबी रीजन और हिन्दी रीजन बनाये और 1957 में पंजाब के इस तरह से दो टुकड़े कर दिये । उन्होंने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कन्सल्ट किया था वहां के एम० एल० एज० को कन्सल्ट किया था और यहां पर आप लोगों ने उस पर अपनी स्वीकृति की मुहर लगा दी । अब उसे मानने की आखिर पार्लियामेंट की जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं ? बजाय इस के कि पार्लियामेंट ने जो सन् 1957 में पंजाबी रीजन की बाउंडरीज बना चुकी थी उस पर अपनी स्वीकृति की मुहर लगा चुकी थी उस के ऊपर वह अमल करती और बैठ कर माइनर ऐडजेस्टमेंट इधर उधर कर लेती पंजाबी रीजन और हिन्दी रीजन का, मेरा गिला यह है कि उस के द्वारा एक कमिशन बैठाया जा रहा है और मैं ने यह ड्रामा देखा कि कोई शख्स कुछ बोल रहा है और कोई शख्स कुछ और ही बोल रहा है

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को यह ड्रामा शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये वह अपने इस लफ्ज को वापिस लें क्योंकि उन्हें याद रखना चाहिये कि वह यहां बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : मैं उस के लिए अफसोस जाहिर करता हूं और मैं उसे वापिस लेता हूं । मेरा गिला तो यह है कि यह कमिशन क्यों मुकर्रर किया गया ? नतीजा उसका यह हुआ है कि आपस में फिर से बहस मुबाहिसा शुरू हो गया है । जो आपने सन् 1957 में फैसला कर दिया था उसी के मुताबिक आपको आगे अमल करना चाहिए था थोड़ा बहुत आपस में बैठ कर स्लाइट, माइनर एडजेस्टमेंट किया जा सकता था । हरियाना के पास कैपिटल नहीं है अब या तो उस कैपिटल को मुश्तरका कर दो या उन सरदारों को समझा दो कि भाई तुम्हारे यह जो गुरुद्वारे, मंदिर बड़े-बड़े हैं यह हिन्दी रीजन में रहने दो या मुश्तरका कर लो । पंजाबी सूबे और हरियाना राज्य के

लिये संयुक्त राजधानी और संयुक्त उच्च न्यायालय हो । यदि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता हो तो चंडीगढ़ हरियाना राज्य को दे दिया जाय। हाईकोर्ट को इकट्ठा कर दो । इसी तरह इर्रीगेशन और एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड भी इकट्ठा करदो । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भाई भाई अलग होते हुए भी कछ मामलों में मुश्तरका तौर पर नहीं रह सकते है ? इसलिए यह इर्रीगेशन, बिजली और हाईकोर्ट हम पंजाबी रीजन और हिन्दी रीजन का इकट्ठा करें । कमिशन को यह तीन चीजें करनी चाहिएं । अगर यह तीन चीजें की जाती हैं तो मैं समझूंगा कि नन्दा साहब जैसे ईमानदार हैं वैसे ही वह तगड़े भी हैं । मैंने पहले भी अपने इलाके में कहा था कि यह न समझना चाहिए कि नन्दा साहब कोई एक कमजोर व्यक्ति हैं वह ईमानदार होने के साथ तगडे भी हैं और यह उन का तगड़ापन होगा कि यह तीन चीजें आप उनसे कहियेगा कि वह मुश्तरका रक्खें । चौथी चीज यह है कि अगर यह कैपिटल ज्वाइंट न हो तो फिर यह चंडीगढ़ हरियाना को दे दो और बाकी इधर, उधर बैठ कर ऐडजस्टमेंट कर लो । बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा यह कमिशन बनाया जाना जरूरी नहीं था क्योंकि इस से लड़ाई होगी, आपस में फिर से बहस शुरू हो जायगी । उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी फिर पार्लियामेंट में पेश होगी और बहस होगी और इस तरह से यह झगड़ा फिर खामख्वाह खड़ा हो जायगा । मेरा कहना है कि इस मामले को खामख्वाह फिर छेड़ दिया गया है जब कि इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको मजबूती और तगड़ेपने से जो चीज हमने पहले से और सन् 57 से स्वीकार की हुई है उसी के मुताबिक अमल शुरू किया जाय अलबत्ता थोड़ा इधर उधर ऐडजस्टमेंट आपस में बैठ कर भी ही हम लोग कर लें और इस तरह इस मामले को निबटा दें ।

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश इतना लम्बा चौड़ा प्रदेश है कि उसका इंतजाम ठीक से नहीं हो पा रहा है और उसके 7–8 जिले और अलवर भरतपुर वगैरह क्षेत्रों को हरियाना में मिलाया जाय . . . (*व्यवधान*)

श्री त्यागी : अगर 30, 35 जिले लेना चाहते हैं तो हम तैयार हो सकते हैं लेकिन यह इस तरह से च र, पांच जिले नहीं क्योंकि उससे हमारी मेजारिटी नहीं रहने वाली है है ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : पहले चार , पांच तो दे दो । (*व्यवधान*)

सभापति महोदय : चौधरी साहब चेयर की तरफ़ देख कर बोलें ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : जो चीज मजबूती की है उसे तो करते नहीं हमें सरदारों से लड़ा रहे हैं कि कितना उन को देंगे और कितना नहीं देंगे । यह भरतपुर, अलवर और आगरा के पास मेरठ का इलाका और दिल्ली को हरियाना में मिला दो । सारी हिस्ट्री बतलाती है कि दिल्ली आपका कैपिटल नहीं रहेगा । आजकल जैस हालात चल रहे हैं और जो बाहरी खतरा मौजूद है उस के रहते हुए दिल्ली से कैपिटल को हटा कर नागपुर में कैपिटल ले जाना चाहिए । राजधानी यहां दिल्ली से उठाकर उधर नागपुर ले जाओ बाकी पार्लियामेंट यहां रहे और चीजें भी रहें । यह दिल्ली हरियाना को दे दो और उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच, सात जिले और दे दो (*व्यवधान*)

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो चुका है उन्हें अपनी बात खत्म कर लेने दी जाय ।

श्री लहरी सिंह : इसलिए मैं मांग कर रहा हूं कि हमें मैट्रल गवर्नमेंट मजबूती में कदम उठा कर पांच सात जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के और अलवर, भरतपुर वगैरह हरियाना में दिलवा दें क्योंकि सरकार को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि हम किसान आदमी हैं देश के लिए अनाज पैदा करते हैं और फौज भी आप

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

के लिए हम ही इकट्ठी करते हैं, सड़कें कूटने के लिए मजदूर पैदा करते हैं और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान को मवेशी देते हैं और दूध देते हैं। इस हमारे इलाके को आप तंग मत करिये, छोटा सा हरियाना राज्य बना कर हमें भारत सरकार तंग व परेशान न करे। हमें पांच सात जिले इधर उधर के देकर के हमारा हरियाना राज्य जरा बढ़ा दिया जाय तब देखियेगा कि देश कितनी उन्नति करता है और उसमें हमारा योगदान कितना अधिक रहता है? दिल्ली को हमें दे दो। अपना कैपिटल यहां दिल्ली से हटा कर नागपुर ले जाइये। लड़ाई के आसार हैं इसलिए वैलुएबुल डौक्युमेंट आदि का यहां दिल्ली में रखना उचित न होगा क्योंकि न मालूम कैसी हालात पेश आयें? कहीं और जाकर अपना कैपिटल बनाइये बाकी पालियामेंट यहां होती रहे। मुझे आशा है होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गौर फरमायेंगे और इस तरह से यू० पी० के कुछ जिले हरियाना से मिलाने का मजबूती भरा कदम उठायेंगे। मैं जानता हूं कि यह चीज यू० पी० वालों को सूट नहीं करती है लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी को और भारत सरकार को देश के हित में सोचना होगा और हालात का तकाजा समझना होगा। यू० पी० इतना बड़ा है कि उस का काम नहीं चल रहा है और देखने में आता है कि कहीं लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं तो कहीं पानी नहीं ... **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : बस चौधरी साहब आपका भाषण खतम हो गया। श्री दे० द० पुरी।

श्री लहरी सिंह : ठीक है मैं आगे और न कहता हुआ बैठ जाता हूं।

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): I do respectfully submit that to my way of thinking, the present is not the most opportune time to discuss this subject in Parliament, because a very high-level commission is actually seized of the problem about which we are talking. I would, therefore, submit that whatever words fall from our lips should be very carefully weighed so that even unconsciously they may not have the effect of prejudicing the proceedings before the Boundary Commission.

I would, first of all, try to meet the two points that have been raised in the debate so far, firstly, the 1961 census and secondly, the boundaries of the present regions of the Punjab.

It is somewhat amazing and also disconcerting that the moment it suits one party to be able to grab more territory by findings fault with the official enumeration one starts hearing voices from all over the place that the 1961 census is wrong. I shall deal with the matter in some detail at the very short time at my disposal. I shall also make my submission in regard to the plea that is being put forward as a very convenient arrangement that the existing regions should have been turned into separate States. I shall make my submissions exactly on the point how to appease those who were clamouring for a Punjabi Suba the boundaries of the region were carved out and in what manner they were carved out.

In regard to the census, I do take very strong objection to the terms of reference and to the statement of the hon. Home Minister alluding to other relevant considerations being allowed to affect the 1961 census. In regard to this census, I have to make two submissions. The first is that this is the only official, and the latest official, enumeration in regard to the spoken language in the State of the Punjab, after Independence. It is the only census in which the languages have been enumerated ever since 1931. I do not propose to take any time of the House by dealing with my hon. friend, Shri Gulshan, who seems to

suggest that the 1891 census or something even earlier than that should be taken as the basis for division. The 1961 census is the first one since the last official enumeration, the first one—since independence, the first one since 1931. It is true that between the census of 1931 and 1961, there has been a great deal of popularisation of Hindi. That is quite natural. I do not see anything wrong in it or any fault to be found in it. We should claim credit for it. That is the national language.

There are various factors which are responsible for Hindi getting popular in the Punjab. In this connection, I must pay a tribute to the Arya Samaj movement in so far as the popularisation of Hindi is concerned—the DAV institutions. If you go into the figures of students taking their examinations in Hindi in Lahore, in the earlier years, it was a very small figure. But between 1931 and 1947, the percentage of students taking their examinations in Hindi in Lahore went up by about 300 per cent, that is, three times. The spread of Hindi is quite natural.

The second factor that made Hindi popular in Punjab in this duration between 1931 and 1961 is a very important event which took place, that is, that Hindi was adopted as the national language of the country. This affected the minds of various people. This made them learn Hindi and adopt it as their language.

Thirdly, there was another factor, that for the first time in this duration after 1931, Punjabi was defined as confined to the Gurmukhi script. Lots of people in Punjab, lots of them who had equal facility in expressing themselves in Hindi and in Punjabi, who could read and write Hindi but could not read and write Punjabi (in Gurmukhi script) chose Hindi. Is there anything wrong in their choosing the national language when they had equal facilities in both (*Interruptions*).

I do maintain with all the emphasis at my command that the freedom of speech and freedom of expression as has been guaranteed under the Constitution is utterly and entirely meaningless if someone else is going to demand that I shall express myself in this language or that language and were to say 'you shall not express yourself in the national language of the country'. There is no other alternative to the 1961 census. the only basis on which you can disregard the census is another census. I would submit that the terms of reference stating 'other relevant considerations' relates only to something that has happened after 1961. If it can be proved that after 1961, certain movements of population have taken place, by all means amend the 1961 census. But the only basis on which that census can be disregarded is another census and not on the basis of what Shri Prakash Vir Shastri or Shri Gulshan or I say. Therefore, it should be accepted as the basis for the demarcation.

Shri Kapur Singh : There are other ways in which it can be disregarded.

Shri D. D. Puri : I am not yielding.

Shri Kapur Singh : I am not asking him to yield. I am only saying that statements should not be made which are on the face of them illogical.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please do not generate unnecessary heat here. I personally feel very much educated by the observations which have been made by the speakers. Let every Member listen and be educated without interfering.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not interfering.

Mr. Chairman : When he gets his chance, he may speak what he feels about it.

Shri R. D. Puri: I will very briefly read the introductory part of the 1961

[Shri D. D. Puri]

census regarding this very problem. It says:

"But the internal evidence shows that the population returning Punjabi as mother tongue was more than the population returning themselves as Sikhs. Moreover, there were numerically small returns of one tongue from large strongholds of another, which testifies to the general and particular reliability of the record. This will appear from the statistical tables published in the State volume".

This is a reference to the census itself.

This question has also been dealt with by another very impartial body. I hope there is no suggestion that the States Reorganisation Commission was motivated by communal or other considerations. They state in paragraph 531 of their Report that "there is no method by which a person can be compelled to adopt a mother tongue other than for which he himself shows his preference'. This is exactly what I was saying in my own words which seems to irritate some of my friends.

The Commission go on to say in paragraph 532 of their Report:

"That the demand for due recognition of Hindi as the spoken language of the region has not been stimulated only by the recent controversy is clear from the fact that, of the total number of candidates who appeard during the last five years in the Hindi and Punjabi languages of Punjab University from Jullundur Division, 62.3 per cent appeared in the Hindi examinations and 37.8 per cent in the Punjabi examinations..

They go on to state that in respect of everyone of the areas in respect of which the 1961 census figures are being called into question, the University figures will prove the 1961 census to the hilt. They observe:

"Motives cannot well be attributed to examiees at University examinations who must have exercised their option on the basis of their literary needs and family traditions. For this reason, the conclusion which seems to be indicated cannot be ignored".

There is a great deal more that I can say in regard to the census. But I think I have in my own humble manner effectively met any doubts that have been raised against the 1961 census. (*Interruptions*).

I do maintain that the boundaries of the two States of Punjab and Hariana should be demarcated strictly on the basis of the 1961 census.

श्री गुरुबचन : सभापति जी, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : यह बात ठीक नहीं हो रही है । आप तशरीफ रखिये । मैं फिर अदब से अर्ज करूंगा सब सदस्यों से कि जितनी तकरीरें हुई उन को मैंने सुना है। आप हर एक मेम्बर साहब को बोलने दें । बाद में जिस को मौका मिले वह किसी बात को रिफ्यूट कर सकता है । मैं एक एक लफ्ज सुनूंगा और सुन रहा हूं । लेकिन जब आप लोग मदाखिलत करते हैं तो फिर लिंक टूट जाती है ।

Shri D. D. Puri : A suggestion was made that without examining anything, without going into the 1961 census, we should have adopted the boundaries of the regions that were created at a time, firstly, when the 1961 census figures were not available. They were based on the 1931 census, the only basis they had at that time. But we cannot possibly ignore what has been enumerated in the 1961 census which is an occurrence subsequent to the creation of the regions. We must not forget that this was done at a time when there was a lot of pressure, a lot of demand, for a Punjabi Suba and it was done with a view to appease those people. Look here,

now we are creating regions'. No one bothered much about it; they were not to be full-fledged states; they were only to be regional committees with very limited powers. I do maintain that that was done on an entirely *ad hoc* basis. Some kind of meeting took place. Five or six people were present. Subsequent to the demercation of the regions, changes have taken place in the regions only in one direction, namely, transfer of areas from the Hindi-speaking region to the Punjabi-speaking region. There was not one village, not an acre of ground which has been transferred in the opposite direction. In 1956, village Kosari of Kangra district in which the right bank of Bhakra Dam is situated was transferred to Hoshiarpur district which was subsequently included in the Punjabi region. Then 89 villages of Fazilka Tehsil were transferred to Muktsar Tehsil. 9 villages of Fazilka Tehsil were further transferred to Muktsar in 1957 and 1958. Even after that one village Tarmala of Fazilka tehsil was transferred to Muktsar in 1959.

Mr. Chairman: Is he reading from any official record?

Shri D. D. Puri: I am reading from an official record and every word, comma and semi-colon of it is correct. I was reading from the official record and I was submitting that even after the Census of 1961 with full knowledge of the fact that Nalagarh Tehsil and Kandaghat Tehsil were predominantly Hindi speaking tehsils, these two tehsils were transferred from the Hindi region and attached to the Punjabi region. In regard to Fazilka, I would submit that a chunk of villages was transferred to another tehsil with a view to break the contiguity of the Fazilka area form the Sarsa tehsil. I shall submit at the appropriate time that this was malafide again with a view to break the contiguity of two important sections.

Mr. Chairman: You should conclude now.

Shri D. D. Puri: I have only dealt with the points raised. I have had no time to make my own points. If Punjab was to be divided, the existing boundaries of Punjab should have been divided between the two states. A chunk of Punjab is sought to be transferred to Himachal Pradesh. It is a gratuitous kick that Hariana is receiving. We are all Hindi-speaking area and they are now attempting to separate the areas where alone we can build protection works against floods. I do maintain that this should not have been done. All the Hindi-speaking areas of the Punjab should have come to Hariana.

श्री लहरी सिंह : एक सवाल मुझे पूछ लेने दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर । आर्डर । श्री गजराज सिंह ।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव (गुड़गांव) : यह जो तहरीक लायी गई, यह गलत तरीके पर, गलत बिना पर तहरीक लायी गई और गलत बिना पर ही इसको जैसे मुल्क का बटवारा हो कर दो मुल्क हो रहे हों, इस के बिना पर लाया गया । ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट के हिसाब से किसी सूबे के दो हिस्से, तीन हिस्से या चर हिस्से किये जा सकते हैं । इस गलत चीज से मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इससे कोई खास असर पड़ेगा । लेकिन एक बदमजगी पैदा होती है एक गलत चीज पर । ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का हर एक विभाग जो है वह वेंटर में आज भी मौजूद है । एक छोटा सा उसका मुलाहिजा फरमा लीजिये । मैं पंजाब में रहता हूं और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों के काम भी संभाल लिये थे, चपरासी तक भी अप्वाइंट करते थे । आज वहां क्या हालत हो गई है ? आप एतबार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं किसी इलाके पर । कानून है अगर कोई आदमी देश के खिलाफ काम करता है । लेकिन यह कहना कि फलां कौम ऐसी है, उस पर

[श्री गजराज सिंह राव]

हमारा एतवार नहीं, वह देशद्रोही है और हम बहुत बड़े देश के भक्त हैं तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह गलत बेसिस पर बात कही जाती है। अगर आप हिस्ट्री संजीदगी के साथ देखें तो यही तहरीकें थीं कि जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान बनाया। वहां के मुसलमान, राजपूत और तमाम पंजाबी कहते थे कि हम रहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस किस्म की तहरीकों ने उन्हें भी मजबूर कर दिया कि वह जिन्ना के पल्ले पड़ गये। तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह गलत चीज है और गलत तरीके पर कही गई है।

फिर दूसरी बात यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि पंजाब में यह होगा, वह होगा। असलियत में जाइये। वह चन्द फीसदी जिन व्यापारियों की बात कही गई, वह एक्सप्लायट करते थे हरियाना के तमाम हिन्दुओं के नाम पर सारे का सारा वह चाहते थे कि उन्हें मिल जाय और रोजमर्रा वह ले लेते थे और उनके जरूर पेट में दर्द है, पक्के तौर पर....

सभापति महोदय : देखिये 'पेट में दर्द है" यह अनपार्लियामेंट्री है, इसको वापस ले लीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... बैठ जाइए। मैं इसे अनपार्लियामेंट्री समझता हूं ... (**व्यवधान**)।

Shri Kapur Singh: Still, we can make our humble submission and it is our duty too. . .(*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We concede that it is the right of the Chair to declare any word unparliamentary or not. But it must be according to the rules. I do not think that *pet me darad* is either undignified or derogatory or defamatory. You cannot say that it is unparliamentary.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): This term, "पेट में दर्द है" is only a metaphor; it is not at all unparliamentary; it is not in the form of any abuse of anybody whatsoever. It only indicates certain things in a metaphoric form. I submit that it is not right to hold it as unparliamentary.

श्री वी० वं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता था कि 'पेट में दर्द" का मुहावरा जो है वह उस वक्त इस्तेमाल होता है जब किसी को ताना देना होता है ... (**व्यवधान**) ...तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि इस मुहावरे का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो गैरसंसदीय शब्दों का नाम ले कर भाषा के ऊपर बिलकुल हमला होता है कभी "खोपड़ी" शब्द के ऊपर कभी 'पेट में गड़बड़" के ऊपर, तो इसको कोई इंग्लैंड बनाना चाहते हैं आप लोग ? अगर ताना देना है तो ताना भी कोई गैरसंसदीय नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं यह आपसे अर्ज करूं कि हमें भी मुहावरा है उर्दू बोलने का और हिन्दी भी बोलने का और अगर अनपार्लियामेंट्री उस सूरत में न हो तो भी यह जरूर है कि इण्डिसेंट रिमार्क समझा जाता है कि क्यों आपके पेट में दर्द हुआ ? इसलिये मैं आपसे अदब से कहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल न करें।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : मैं इसमें ज्यादा वक्त लगाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन उर्दू की बड़ी से बड़ी डिक्शनरी, हिन्दुस्तानी की और हिन्दी की भी, देख लें उसके माने यह हैं कि किसी आदमी को ज्यादा खाने को मिलता था और अब नहीं मिलता। उससे ...

सभापति महोदय अगर उस सेंस में कहते हैं तो ठीक है।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : बिलकुल मैंने उसी सैंस में कहा है ।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा (सरधना) : हुजूर दिल का दर्द होता है, पेट का नहीं ।

सभापति महोदय : चलिए, चलिए, आप बोलिए ।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : मैं भी जबान का माहिर हूं और मैं दिखा सकता हूं बड़ी से बड़ी डिक्शनरी ...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप आगे चलिये ।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : जो एक तबका एक्सप्लायटेशन करता था, वह अब उनको नहीं मिलता, तो वह उकसा रहे हैं कभी सिखों को, कभी हिन्दुओं को, कभी किसी नाम पर कभी किसी नाम पर । हरियाना डेवलपमेंट कमेटी जो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने कायम की थी उसकी रिपोर्ट मुलाहिजा फरमा लीजिए उसमें साफ तौर पर क्या लिखा हुआ है ? 18 साल में हरियाना का हाइकोर्ट के जजेज में एक भी आदमी नहीं । यह एक मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बता रहा हूं । दूसरी चीजों में एक फीसदी या 2 फीसदी से ज्यादा कहीं आप नहीं पायेंगे । और इसका तीसरा सबूत यह है कि हरियाना की प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी या जनसंघ या और कोई पार्टी नमाम पार्टियों ने मुत्तफिक तौर पर यह कहा कि हम हरियाना चाहते हैं । कोई पब्लिक मैन वहां ऐसा है कि जिसने दूसरे लब्ज कहे हों तो उसका नाम बतायें कोई साहब । उन भाइयों को ने यह बात आज सूझी है तो उस वक्त भी वह उनको शुमार कर लेते कि इतने सालों से इन पर जुल्म हो रहा है, यह भी तो हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, यह भी हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले हैं ...

16.58 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

श्री त्यागी : पर आपके पेट में दर्द है यू० पी० के जिले लेने के वास्ते ।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : मैं उस पर भी आऊंगा । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजों की की हुई उलटी बात, उनके द्वारा किया हुआ जुल्म जो है वह उलटा किया जाय । वह भी मैं अर्ज करूंगा ।

तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हरियाना के किसी पब्लिक मैन ने किसी भी पब्लिक बाडी ने ....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will take more time?

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may continue tomorrow.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): How much time is allotted for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three hours have been allotted.

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17 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, with your permission, I rise to make a statement to indicate to the House the order in which Government Business will be taken up in the Lok Sabha on the 13th and 14th of May, 1966:—

(1) Further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the statement of the Home Minister regarding the re-organisation of the present State of the Punjab.

(2) Further consideration and passing of the Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1966.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

(3) Consideration and passing of the Asian Development Bank Bill, 1966.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): About the Order of Business, as you know, the Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, was discussed and was left unfinished. I think that should be taken up first and then this Motion. That was the first discussion. Then this Motion intervened. It would be better if we take up the Orissa Bill first for which perhaps just one hour is left.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Motion intervened and the discussion of that Bill was left unfinished. Probably the Bill may be taken up afterwards.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think it will be convenient for some of us at least if the Bill is taken up first. I was on my legs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will convey your suggestion to the Speaker.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It should be decided here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see about it.

17.02 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSIONS

(i) General Marambio's Talks re: withdrawal of Forces

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहस जो उत्पन्न हुई है वह जो दो करार हो गये ताशकंद के पश्चात् उन को लेकर उत्पन्न हुई है । एक करार हुआ जिन इलाकों में हम लोग आगे बढ़े थे उन इलाकों से हमारी फौज वापिस बुलाने के सम्बन्ध में । दूसरा करार हुआ था कश्मीर में हमारी जो फौज है या पाकिस्तान की फौज है उस की संख्या घटाने के सिलसिले में ।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान की नीति का सवाल है काश्मीर के बारे में और वैसे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में उन की अपनी एक निश्चित नीति है और उस नीति पर वह बराबर चल रहे हैं । वह जितने करार करते हैं, वायदे करते हैं या जितने अभिवचन देते हैं उन का कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है और व्यवहार में इन वायदों को, करारों को और अभिवचनों को वह बराबर तोड़ते चले जा रहे हैं । जब कश्मीर पर कबायली लोगों का हमला हुआ और हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी सेना को कश्मीर में भेजा उस वक्त हमारी ओर से यह शिकायत की गई थी कि कबायली लोग पाकिस्तान की भूमि पर से गुजर रहे हैं और काश्मीर की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान के इलाके का हमला करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । पाकिस्तान की सेना उन को फौजी सामान और हथियार दे रही है । पाकिस्तानी अफसर कबायली लोगों को और दूसरे जो विद्रोही लोग हैं उन को प्रशिक्षण देने का काम करते हैं लेकिन हमारी शिकायतों का कोई असर नहीं हुआ । बाद में हमें पता चला कि पाकिस्तान की फौज भी बाकायदा लड़ाई के जंग के मैदान में उतरी है । उस के बाद भी जो कार्यवाही हमें करनी चाहिए थी वह हम ने नहीं की और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के मातहत जो सारे प्रस्ताव हो गये उन को हम ने कबूल किया । आज जिस करार की चर्चा मैं कर रहा हूं उस करार में 1949 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के मातहत जो युद्ध बंदी का करार हुआ था और सेना की संख्या निश्चित की गई थी । सेना की संख्या कितनी होनी चाहिए, उसके सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही गई थीं उन्हीं का जिक्र नये करार में किया गया है । मेरे पास वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का प्रस्ताव है और उस का

एक ही जुमला मैं आप के सामने रखता हूं। यह 13 अगस्त 1948 का प्रस्ताव है जिसके कि अनुसार आगे चल कर कराची में समझौता हुआ। उस में यह कहा गया :—

"The High Command of the Indian and Pakistan Forces agree to refrain from taking any measures that might augment the military potential of the forces under their control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. For the purposes of these proposals, forces under their control shall be considered to include all forces, organised and unorganised, fighting or participating, in hostilities on their respective sides."

फिर जो करार हो गया उस करार के अन्दर यह बात साफ कही गयी। यह कराची का करार है :—

"There shall be no increase of forces or strenghthening of defences in areas where no major adjustments are involved by the determination of the cease fire line."

आगे कहा गया है :—

"The action permitted by paragraph (f) above shall not be accompanied or accomplished by the introduction of additional military potential by either side into the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

इस तरीके के करार पहले हो चुके हैं, हम ने देखा कि बार बार युद्धबंदी का करार हुआ। जब कभी युद्धबंदी का करार होता है उस के फलस्वरूप भारत के इलाके का एक बड़ा हिस्सा दुश्मन के हाथ में चला जाता है। यह जो युद्धबंदी करार 1948-49 में हुआ उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस इलाके को पाकिस्तान अधिकृत इलाका या आजाद कश्मीर का इलाका कहा जाता है वह हमेशा के लिए पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चला गया। हमेशा यहां पर एक कानूनी बहस छेड़ी जाती है कि उस इलाके पर जो हमारा सार्वभौम अधिकार है उस को कहां हमने छोड़ा है? कानून की दृष्टि से तो वह हमारा इलाका है लेकिन यह एक बिलकुल बेमतलब चीज है क्योंकि हम ने देखा कि जब पिछली लड़ाई में पिछले साल आजाद कश्मीर के कुछ इलाके को फिर से हम ने हाथ में ले लिया तो हम यह अपना इलाका होते हुए भी उस की रक्षा नहीं कर पाये। ताशकंद करार हुआ और अपने ही इलाके को हम ने छोड़ दिया। उस का साफ मतलब है कि हर एक युद्धबंदी करार का अर्थ है कि एक बड़ा हिस्सा भारत का हमेशा के लिए चला जाता है।

अभी मैं फौज को वापिस लाने के बारे में बोल रहा था। 25 फरवरी तक सियालकोट इलाके से या लाहौर के इलाके से या दूसरे इलाके से हमारी सेना हटी। यह 5 अगस्त की अगर बात न होती और 5 अगस्त की हद को लेकर अगर युद्धबंदी करार न होता तो यह जो 36 एकड़ का मामला है वह मामला उत्पन्न न होता और वह भूमि हमेशा के लिए पाकिस्तान के हाथ में न चली जाती। कहने का मतलब यह है कि भारत ने सियालकोट क्षेत्र में भी 5 अगस्त की रेखा को लौटना स्वीकार कर अपनी 36 एकड़ भूमि खो दी है। सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने स्वयं एक अल्पसूचना प्रश्न के उत्तर में कबूल किया है कि यह जो 36 एकड़ की भूमि थी उस में हदबंदी जमीन पर हो चुकी थी, पत्थर लगे हुए थे तो यह पूर्णतया अपना इलाका था। इस के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं था और अगर सरकार में हिम्मत होती तो आज नहीं तो कल इस 36 एकड़ भूमि को हम लोग वापिस ले सकते थे। लेकिन 5 अगस्त की बात चली उस के फलस्वरूप एक ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान का टुकड़ा जिसके कि बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं था कोई झगड़ा नहीं था, हदबंदी हो चुकी थी, पत्थर लग चुके थे उस इलाके को भी यह पांच अगस्त रेखा वाली की जो बात हुई उस के कारण हम को खोना पड़ा।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इसी तरीके से कच्छ को ले कर युद्धबंदी करार हुआ । उस में यह कहा गया कि 1 जनवरी, 1965 के पहले जो स्थिति थी उस पूर्व स्थिति को कायम किया जायेगा । उस का क्या नतीजा हुआ ? नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब कच्छ का करार हमने किया तो चूंकि विल्सन साहब ने यह कहा कि पाकिस्तान कंजरकोट इलाके में और डिंग-सुरई के इलाके में गश्त डालने का काम करता था इसलिये उस इलाके में पाकिस्तान को गश्त डालने की इजाजत देनी चाहिए । यह हिन्दुस्तान सरकार की जानकारी नहीं थी । गुजरात सरकार की भी जानकारी नहीं थी यह बात साबित हो चुकी है । भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी को मानना पड़ा । विल्सन साहब ने कहा इस लिये युद्ध-बंदी करार करते समय सरकार ने इस बात को भी कबूल किया । गुजरात सरकार का कहना है कि यह तथ्य नहीं है कभी पाकिस्तानी लोगों के कब्जे में वह नहीं था वह गस्त करने के लिए नहीं आते थे लेकिन चूंकि विल्सन साहब ने दबाव दिया इसलिए हम ने माना और उस इलाके को भी हम ने छोड़ दिया है, तो युद्धबन्दी करार का यह नतीजा है ।

अभी एक नया करार इन्होंने किया है सेना को हटाने के बारे में और साथ साथ काश्मीर में जो हमारी सेना की संख्या है उसको घटाने की दृष्टि से । इसका ब्योरा सदन के सामने आ चुका है, लेकिन आपकी याद ताजा करने के लिए मैं एक वाक्य आपके सामने रख देता हूं :

श्री म० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

(कोरम की घंटी बजाई गई)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोरम हो गया है, आप बोलिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में कहा गया है :—

"It was agreed that in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of regular troops para-military forces and armed civilians who may be considered to constitute a military potential to be located in the State will not be more than as accepted by UNMOGIP in the context of the 1949 agreement."

अब यह तो 17 साल पहले पाकिस्तान ने कबूल किया था कि सेना का स्तर यह रहेगा, सेना की संख्या यह रहेगी लेकिन इस करार का पाकिस्तान ने बराबर उल्लंघन किया । इतना ही नहीं पिछले वर्ष इन लोगों ने घुस-पैठियों को काश्मीर में भेज कर बाकायदा काश्मीर के ऊपर आक्रमण करने का प्रयास किया । अब यह नया करार मंत्री महोदय करने जा रहे हैं । क्या नतीजा हुआ? यह करार करने के बाद डेढ़-दो महीने भी नहीं हो पाये कि खबरें आने लगी हैं, यह यू० एन० आई० की खबर है 4 मई की, इस में कहा गया है—

"There has been large-scale movement of Pakistani troops across the cease-fire line for the last few weeks according to the reports available here."

और उसमें आगे कहा गया है कि—हाजीपीर के इलाके में रास्तों और सड़कों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, जिससे बड़े बड़े ट्रक गुजर सकें । इतना ही नहीं अखनूर-सियालकोट इलाके में पाकिस्तान के द्वारा इछोगिल नहर के समान दूसरी एक नहर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । 50 हजार लोग उस पर काम कर रहे हैं और बिलकुल सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इसकी रचना की जा रही है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के टैंक आदि उस इलाके से गुजर न पायें । तो यह करार हुआ इस वास्ते कि तनाव की स्थिति कम हो जाये, शान्ति का वातावरण कायम हो और इसके लिये आपने जोखिम उठाकर

यह कहा कि 17 साल पहले जो करार हुआ था उसके अनुसार हम काश्मीर में सेना की संख्या रखेंगे। लेकिन डेढ़-दो महीने के अन्दर ही पाकिस्तान ने इस करार को भंग किया है और बड़े पैमाने पर पश्चिमी सीमा पर तैयारी कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिरकार सरकार के पास कोई नीति है या नहीं है। इधर 19 साल से सरकार ने यह कोशिश की कि पाकिस्तान का अलग अस्तित्व हमेशा के लिये मान लो, पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ताना रिश्ता कायम करो, अच्छे पड़ोसी के नाते रहने की कोशिश करो, यह नीति आपकी रही है लेकिन अलग रह कर दोस्ताना रिश्ते रखने की इस नीति पर अमल हो चुकने के बाद भी यह असफल रही है इस में कोई कामयाबी नहीं मिली है। इस लिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि अब नई नीति के बारे में वह पुनर्विचार करने लगे।

एक बात मुझे जरूर कहनी है कि काश्मीर की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, पिछले वर्ष जो कुछ वहां पर हुआ, उस से यह साबित हो गया है कि काश्मीर सरकार का जो जासूसी विभाग है या गृह मंत्रालय का जो जासूसी का काम करने वाला विभाग है या सेना का गुप्तचर विभाग है, ये बिलकुल नाकाबिल हैं, अयोग्य हैं और अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को नहीं निभा पाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम में मेरे 5–6 मिनट चले गये।

इस लिये मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब तक इस गुप्तचर विभाग के कार्यों को नहीं सुधारा जायगा, तब तक सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी। पिछले साल यह बात सामने आ गई कि जब काश्मीर के ऊपर हमला करने के लिये पाकिस्तान ने इन बागियों को, विद्रोहियों को भेजा, घुसपैठियों को भेजा, तो हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को इनका पता नहीं चला। सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार किया और कहा कि हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग सचेत थे, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर ये सचेत थे तो श्रीनगर तक ये लोग कैसे पहुंच पाये? इसी से प्रमाण मिलता है कि गुप्तचर विभाग, चाहे सेना का हो, चाहे गृह मंत्रालय का हो, बिलकुल अयोग्य और असफल साबित हुए हैं। मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी तथा गृह मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि गुप्तचर विभाग को सुधारने का वे प्रयास करें।

एक बात और रह गई कि काश्मीर में आप सेना को घटायेंगे तो लड़ाई का व्यय होगा। आखिर यह फर्क कैसे करने वाले हैं कि चीन के खिलाफ़ लड़ने वाली फलां फलां सेना होगी, पाकिस्तान से लड़ने वाली फलां फलां सेना होगी? आज जब हम चीन के खिलाफ़ लड़ने के लिये पहाड़ी सेना की बात करते हैं, तो पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारी सीमा है, वह भी तो पहाड़ी है इसी लिये पहाड़ी सेना वहां भी है, तो दो पहाड़ी सेनाओं में आप कैसे फर्क कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस मृग जल के पीछे ताशकन्द जैसे जितने करार हैं, ये सब मृग-जल हैं, अब मत जाओ, कभी इसका अच्छा नतीजा नहीं होगा। इस लिये मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि सियालकोट के इलाके में पत्थर खड़े थे, हदबन्दी हो गई थी, उस के बावजूद भी जमीन को खोया, गुप्तचर विभाग ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है, 17 साल के बाद भी फिर वही पुरानी बात आप दोहरा रहे हैं, जो बातें बिलकुल गलत साबित हो चुकी हैं, बेमतलब साबित हो चुकी हैं, तो आखिरकार आप यह आत्मवंचना कब तक करते जायेंगे, कब तक बेवकूफ बनते जायेंगे।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : हम ने सवाल पूछने के लिये नाम दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास नाम नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : तो इस का मतलब है कि आ का टेबल आफिस फंक्शन नहीं कर रहा है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : सुनिये तो सही ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई नाम नहीं है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह जवाब काफी नहीं है, आप कैसे गलत बात कह सकते हैं । जब मैंने नाम टेबल पर दिया है तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पूछिये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस दरमियान रक्षा मंत्री महोदय को रजाकारों और मुजाहिदों का मतलब मालूम हो गया है और क्या उन्होंने यह भी समझ लिया है कि अगर तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर में हम एक भी रजाकार या मुजाहिद का होना स्वीकार हैं तो इस इलाके पर अपना जो अधिकार है, वह खत्म हो जाता है, यानी सोवरेनिटी कमजोर हो जाती है ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y B. Chavan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you may remember the discussion that we had on account of certain questions and the statements that I made on the floor of this House, and it is as a result of that discussion, I think, that this Half-an-hour Discussion has been raised. The hon. Member has raised the same points which he tried to raise then, excepting that he has added a few more questions about the "36 acres".

I made the Government's point very clear at that time, that this agreement was a sort of a follow-up agreement to implement the Tashkent Declaration, and that as far as we are concerned the Tashkent Declaration stands, it is very much there, it is a bilateral agreement and Pakistan on its own just cannot get out of that agreement. Therefore, we will continue to take those follow-up steps that are necessary and which are part of a certain agreement we arrived at there.

The point that the hon. Member has tried to raise is whether by agreeing to a reduction of forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir we had agreed to something which will ultimately endanger the security of our territory of the Jammu and Kashmir State. My answer to that question then was "no", and I can assure the House that even today my answer is definitely "no". While agreeing to a certain quantum of troops in Jammu and Kashmir we certainly have the important bearing in our minds how we are going to defend not only Jammu and Kashmir against Pakistan infiltration and aggression but also, as against Jammu and Kashmir State area, the definite aggression on the Chinese side too. Therefore, I made it very clear that the quantum of troops necessary to defend the Ladakh area against the Chinese threat will not be part of the quantum that will be necessary for the defence of Jammu and Kashmir. That is a very clear position about that.

Now, the hon. Member, Shri Patnayak raised some interesting issue as to whether I understand the meaning of razakars and mujahids. While, possibly, I may not be knowing the etymological meaning of those words, which possibly he may be knowing—I am not a scholar—I know their practical meaning, and I may say that never in any sense we have accepted the presence of razakars and mujahids for the purposes for which they function. As somebody who is to take into account the heads of the persons who are there to fight, whatever then names may be, by whatever names they may be called—they may be called by any hellish name they like—I will have to count the different heads that are there with guns, bayonets, grenades and all those things, and then I will have to see that they agree to the reduction of that number. We

have to take the other practical meaning in it. I am not agreeing to their right for fighting. In that agreement, therefore, you must have seen, the Chief of Army Staff has specifically raised this issue of disbanding them. If you read that statement I made there, you will see that.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उन का प्रश्न यह था कि उन्होंने जो 17 साल पहले का जिक्र सुनाया उस में "इर्रेगुलर फौर्सेज" शब्द थे। उन को बद' कर आप ने मुजाहिद कर दिया। इस का विशेष मतलब होता है कि जैसे वह कोई स्वतन्त्रता के सैनिक है, या इसी तरह के कोई और लोग हैं। इस के बारे में आप का क्या कहना है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In that sense we are not agreeing to that and we will not agree to that. The Chief of Army Staff was sitting there and he was certainly concerned about the number of people who were there with their different arms to fight. He had to see that their number was reduced, whatever their name may be.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): On this side?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: On the other side. There is no question of "this side" because we have no rezakars or mujahids on our side.

So, this question is very simple. This is a pragmatic question, as to how we try to secure the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration as far as the quantum of troops on the other side is concerned. That was the main question. This agreement was meant for securing that particular result. So, one thing is out of my way in that sense.

The other question, the hon. Member, Shri Limaye raised was, whether Pakistanis are sincere about it, whether they are trying to implement it honestly or whether they are doing something else about it. That is a matter for us to be very watchful about. There are certainly some instances which show that we have to be still more watchful about their intentions. I can only say that one can be watchful and see if they try to break the Tashkent Declaration. If they try to break the Tashkent Declaration, well, Sir, our answer will be very obvious. I need not say in so many words about it. I do not want to say anything which will be conducive to create an atmosphere which will go against us, because our intention is and our efforts will be to see that the Tashkent Declaration is implemented. We do not want to give any excuse one way or the other on our side. So we will have to look to the whole thing from that point of view.

An hon. Member: You have a high degree of tolerance.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member, Shri Limaye mentioned about Intelligence on this side. Well, we have never made any claim here that we have reached a stage of perfection in Intelligence.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We are very weak.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I concede that partly, not wholly, because certainly we could not have the necessary information. We did not have the necessary information as, really speaking, we should have. I concede that point. But, Sir, as I mentioned in one of the discussions on the floor of the House, development of the Intelligence system takes a long time. I can assure the hon. House that both in the Home Ministry and also in the Defence Ministry steps have been taken which will give us results as time proceeds further. But I do not accept that we did not have any information about these infiltrators as such at that time. I did mention here, in the course of my reply to the debate in this House on the Demands for Grants relating to the Defence Ministry, one fact. We did have information about the pattern of organisation that they were raising on the other side of the cease-fire line, their training, the type of

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

weapons they were having and all that. We had this information. Of course, the material information was, when they were likely to start this activity, which we did not have. To that extent, I agree we do not have a perfect Intelligence system and we will have to improve on that.

Shri Tyagi: Have you received information about the latest developments on the Haji Pir side? It was in the Press that they are evacuating 20 villages and they are putting strong defence installations there in that area.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that point. That is also very relevant in the context of things that are happening today. I do have information as to what is happening, as anyone can have information, that in this cease-fire area, the area which is controlled under the cease-fire agreement, certainly some minor breaches have taken place. I have informed this hon. House about some of them some few weeks before. But in this particular region there are not that type of aggressive defence arrangements that we are afraid of. Certainly, we have information that behind that area they are developing good roads. That information is there. But I must tell the hon. Member that what he said was that these armed forces have come across the cease-fire line.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मुकाम का मतलब है उस पार।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: You mean it is on the other side. That movement is certainly taking place all along the line. I can only assure the hon. Member that we are very watchful about it. I cannot give you more information about it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): What precautions have you taken to prevent a recurrence of such things. One fine morning I found infiltrators firing at my house, the house in which I was living.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can very well understand the feelings of the hon. Member because he himself is involved in that. That is why I said, I can only say that we have to think about it, if Pakistan does this way what we will have to do—what new steps, what new measures they will take; to meet them what we will have to do and all that. If I am to give that information, certainly we will be going into the operations of defence.

Shri Tyagi: We understand it. We appreciate it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can only say that from time to time, from day to day, from week to week, we are reviewing the situation with the highest authority.

17.30 hrs.

(ii) Instructors of National Discipline Scheme

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, while appreciating the response from the Education Ministry to my questions, I am prompted to take at up again because it touches certain fundamental issues.

As a member of the Delhi State Legislative Assembly I was directly concerned with the National Discipline Scheme which was introduced by General Bhonsle of the Rehabilitation Ministry. Today, we have to discuss the basic issue beginning from the origin of this scheme.

What was this scheme? Before I go into the details, I would for the information of the Ministry as well as the Members, my colleagues, quote only one member who could call a spade a spade, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, who was also a minister here. Today he is the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University. He suggested definitely:—

> "—After having watched everything very carefully and having put questions and also having read the literature that has been sup-

plied to me, I have not the least doubt that, from the point of view of national discipline, as well as from the point of view of generating in our young people a sense of national integration, this scheme is entitled to be regarded as the most important in the country."

This is the comment made by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, followed by General K. S. Thimayya:—

"....We keep our standard in the Indian Army very high, but I must say I find that your standards are higher than those in the Army. It takes us nine months to train a fresh recruit to be a soldier and I am really surprised how you have achieved this progress in such a short time—Your training is also very useful in infusing nationalism into the children".

These two eminent persons have come out with their eulogy of the National Discipline Scheme, which was started to give a new impetus and a new life to the uprooted refugees from North Western Frontier Province, Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and others.

Then, after the successful operation of the scheme it was handed over to the Education Ministry. So, today if we take up a new scheme to integrate this National Discipline Scheme with other schemes relating to physical education and turn it into the National Fitness Corps and hand over its entire administration to the States, we must try to assess the position, what it is.

Fortunately, the Minister is here. He also endorsed earlier our suggestion that the Centre must have concurent power over the education portfolio all over the States. We are not happy about how the states are running the show. I am one who has spent a considerable portion of life in the education department and, still, I say that the way education is handed at the State level, I would like to have an integrated scheme to be administered under the direct aegis of the Central Ministry, we must have a national outlook and generate a healthy atmosphere.

The very word "national integration" is a very comprehensive term. One must have the training to approach the problems of life as an integrated picture and take pride in calling himself an Indian first and an Indian last. But today all of a sudden, this scheme which was started with the definite objective of introducing a new form of life and a new national force to be gathered by bringing the young minds together under the National Discipline Schme, so highly praised by all the topmost men of India, including the Prime Minister and other people—I would not quote them.... (*Interruption*) is sought to be given up.

Shri Ranga: (Trichur): All the parties here support it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Even I have got the quotation from Shri Chagla about the National Discipline scheme. Today, roughly I find 7,000 people have been trained under this scheme and all of a sudden, the Government takes up the stand, "Now we shall transfer it to the States calling it the National Fitness Scheme, so that all forms of training—physical education, auxiliary cadet corps and other things—will come together to be administered ultimately by the States".

Will it help? Will it generate that feeling of national integration? Will it in any way be conducive to the particular objective for which General Bhonsle started the scheme and so many young men came forward with an idealism and a real determination to do something positive to train our young minds in school? The training that we have got in the early phases of our lives, whether it is Professor Ranga or Shri Nambiar or others, that training leaves a deep imprint on our mind and also the whole outlook is changed that way.

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

So, if a scheme is started with such a positive purpose, it should operate, I would say that the entire scheme of training all over India should be administered from the Centre so that the trainers and the trainees all will have the chances to serve their countrymen moving from Kerala to Kashmir and from Assam to Gujarat. That is my theory. If we are grouped and trained together and banded together in that way, we develop a psychology, a psychic mood which stands against all barriers of provincialism, parochialism, casteism and other disintegrating factors that are corroding the body politic of India today. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs because of which, I suggested an another occasion that in the field of education the Centre should have equally important power over the States; as such, we mooted the question of an all-India Education Service. Similarly here. Though, this scheme had a very small beginning, it has a great potentiality of its own. We can build it up if young batches of workers, both men and women, all of them, will have central form of training.

I am thankful to the Minister that he took up the case promptly and gave me a sympathetic reply admitting that there are possibilities of effective working of the scheme. This is what I got from the Ministry. I very carefully went into the points raised therein. This is what is remarked—

> "In your letters, you have been good enough to refer to the services. From this every point of view, we have decided to continue to organise and conduct the training courses for N.F.C."—

that is, National Fitness Corps—

> "instructors in such a way as to ensure the All-India character of this integrated Scheme."

I am thankful to him, but as I know from my little experience, this few weeks' training that we are likely to give them and say, "This is the all-India training I give you" and then leave further training at the State level, I do not know how far that training will be pursued and whether there will be real integration. Under the present system, the trainee gets the chance to come for the Central training course and the re-orientation course, again giving a new form of training, which adds to his earlier experience at the Centre and makes him more competent to work for the purpose for which he assumed that responsibility of training young minds. But, if we give them some elementary training and then leave them to the States, ultimately that will fritter away their energy and all their initial training will simply fade out, as the training that we give to our primary school teachers and, ultimately, they manage to forget everything.

The Ministry has tried to explain that the number of other people, who are working at the State level under the Auxiliary Cadet Corps and other physical training schemes, might be more, but we gather from the information given that Government has a scheme in the Fourth Plan of taking up a very big scheme of training one lakh trainers. If you are intent on ushering a big scheme to train one lakh people, why not utilise this nucleus? This is a small nucleus of 7,000 people. You add to it and try to train them, then send them out as your messengers. They will be your real messengers. They will be working in the field, training young minds. That way I will prefer the other schemes—the Auxiliary Cadet Corps or other physical education schemes—to be brought under the Central scheme, so that it will be a uniform scheme and, at the same time, give scope to the young talents to find outlet for self expression fully in the context of the factors that obtain in the place where they will be stationed. So, that way I would not accept this position which the Ministry has taken that because of the difficulties that

started, they could not take over the services of the P.T. instructors and, ultimately they decided to transfer our N.D.C. instructors to the States. I would say, rather it must be in the reverse process that we send these instructors to show how we have trained them up and how we have inculcated in their minds the feeling of national integration. That should be an integrated programme, an integrated system.

I would say, from the beginning, it has had its own history. It started from 1954 when Gen. Bhonsle took it up and then with the process of successful operation, it was handed over by the Rehabilitation Ministry to the Ministry of Education, because that was a specialised agency. It wanted to introduce a new form of life amongst the students, who were down and out. I had been directly connected with the schools and I found how the scheme had its impact. When this new form of training was taken up, it was highly spoken of by the top-most people. Then, this was handed over to the Education Ministry. These employees who are today representing their cases to the Government came with a promise to work which they were called upon to do because of the new start which was given by Gen. Bhansle. But all of a sudden, after so many years of service, they have been now confronted with notices and to accept the new scheme or to quit. It is not merely a question of 7000 employees but of basic issues involved. They may be simple persons drawing humble pittance but they be immense potentialities. If these people have come with a promise to do something for the development of character of our young minds, they must be encouraged and that will give an impetus to all throughout India. I am sure, the Government, the Education Minister and his colleagues so sympathetic and so energetic, are sure to take it up from that angle. It is not a question of 7000 employees. It is a question of the system as such. It is a question of the innovation that had been made and we cannot retreat from that position which was brought into operation.

I personally went into all the details of the scheme. I felt again prompted to take up this issue because of this factor. We should now feel from our own experience how this system is working in different States. I have toured all over India and I feel unhappy about it, all the more to find this scheme being transferred by the Education Ministry to the States. I would be the last person to allow any centralised scheme to be handed over to the States to be worked in their own way. This will not necessarily fulfil the promises which have been vouchsafed by them.

I have brought this issue before the House and I am sure educationists like Prof. Sharma and other senior colleagues in the House are in agreement with me, not to speak of other friends outside. The Education Minister, who has an unbounded sympathy and admiration for the young talents, as has been expressed by him in so many terms, will certainly endorse this view-point and give a rethinking to the decision which he has taken now. The Education Minister's reply to my query really gives me some hope for re-assessment of the position.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): While supporting Mr. Chakraverti fully, I want to know why an already existing all-India body is now being disbanded and thrown to the wolves, to the States, I want to ask this question which has another facet of it. Is it not a fact that the Instructors of the National Discipline Scheme were compulsorily transferred to State Services and that the employees, for no fault of their own, have got a drastic curtailment in the total emoluments and allowances as enjoyed by the Central Government employees and is it also not a fact that their seniority in service is not protected and that many States

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

have not agreed to offer promotion prospects and allowances that they have been so long enjoying although some of them have been in service for 10 or 12 years?

Shri Ranga: Is it an irretrievable position?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): While supporting the proposal of Mr. Chakraverti, may I put this question. The national integration can be very well popularly strengthened through physical education with the dances, songs and exercises of various parts of India pressed together. This was the scope of Gen. Bhonsle's National Discipline Scheme. These cadres have been inspired with the spirit of national integration. Why then they are not being retained as all-India cadres that will further strengthen national unity which can never be attained by breaking them up and transferring them to the States?

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): While supporting Mr. Chakraverti, I wanted to mention that I had the good fortune to see Sariska centre in Alwar where within three months a Rajasthani could speak Malayalam and a Malayali could speak Rajasthani and this is the sign of the best example of the national integration which we need today most when this integration needs physical education programme at a unified level. Therefore, a strong Central administration is needed today. May I know why this is being transferred to the States instead of making it still stronger at the Centre?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After the submission of the Kunzru Committee Report for the integration of physical education in the background of national integration, the Education Minister, in this House, has been telling us that there should be some all-India system of education. I would like to know, if these are his feelings, how is it that he being attached to this particular Ministry is allowing the disintegration of those forces which already exist. I would like to know his reactions and whether he would re-assess the whole position in the light of this discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Education Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I sent the slip last time....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

An hon. Member: Being a Professor, let him get a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. The Education Minister.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to Mr. Chakraverti and other hon. friends who have brought this issue before us. As the House is aware, there were a number of parallel systems of physical education in our country and three of them were more important, i.e., the traditional P.T. system, the A.C.C. and the N.D.S., started by the late Gen. Bhonsle. Because there was a sort of cut-throat competition, an unhealthy rivalry and duplication also, the Government appointed a committee, headed by Dr Kunzru, which reported in December, 1963.

The main recommendation of that Committee was that instead of three or four or more parallel systems, there should be one integrated system at the school level, which should combine all the best features of these systems. This recommendation was accepted by the Government. It was not only accepted by the Union Government but it was endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education in October, 1964 at Bangalore; by the Conferences of Education Secretaries and Directors of Education in Feb-

ruary and April, 1965, and, finally, by the Education Ministers' Conference, which was held at Srinagar in June, 1965. The one common name, the National Fitness Corps, was given to it. I am happy to inform the House that the principle of this new integrated system has been accepted by all the State Governments except Kerala, where a hitch has come up on account of some minor misunderstanding, but I am confident that, in a short time, that misunderstanding will also be removed and Kerala will also agree to accept this new scheme. As Shri P. R. Chakraverti has himself put it, this is the first comprehensive integrated scheme at the national level which has been launched by the Government of India, and we are happy that the State Government are also co-operating in this adventure.

The real problem before us was that though the principle had been accepted by the various State Governments, yet the question was how it was to be implemented. There were the State employees, i.e., the P.T. instructors. Then, there were the Central employees, i.e. the NDS instructors, and then there were the ACC instructors under the Ministry of Defence; they were mostly subject-teachers, but they were paid some extra allowance out of the funds of the Defence Ministry. We are thankful to the Ministry of Defence that they have agreed that they will give up this portion of their scheme and concentrate on the NCC, both the senior and the junior wings, and thus now the ACC instructors have come under the Ministry of Education and we are giving them extra allowance for this purpose.

As Shri P. R. Chakraverti has himself admitted, the number of the NDS instructors throughout the country is in the neighbourhood of 7000. Besides this, in the State of Madras, there is not a single NDS instructor; Bihar has got only about a dozen, and some States have got a larger number, no doubt. But the P.T. instructors are, I think, three or four times that number.

The problem was that either we should take over all the P. T. instructors under the Central cadre, or we should hand over our NDS instructors or lend their services to the various State Governments, so that one integrated system is followed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But they will be instructors for the PT.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The hon. Member may please listen to me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has got something written out and he is just reading it out. He is not answering our questions.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, when this principle was accepted, then in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance we drafted the terms and conditions for the transfer of the NDS instructors, and they were sent to the various State Governments in December, 1965. Here, I want to remove one misunderstanding which was projected by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty also. The NDS instructors have not yet been transferred. They were to be transferred, and we had fixed a date, namely the 1st of March, 1966, for this purpose. But because the negotiations were going on and they are still going on even now, they have not yet been transferred.

Moreover, the two important conditions that we have laid down for their transfer are that firstly, their pay will be protected and secondly, their seniority will also be guaranteed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But what about the allowances?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: That is one of the matters, which is still under negotiation.

Shri Ranga: The Centre should have control over it.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: So far we have received replies from some State Governments and some Union Territories, but only the Union Territories have accepted our proposal *in toto*.

Shri Nambiar: That is because they are under the Centre directly.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Whatever the situation, Sir, they have accepted our proposal *in toto*. Among the States, some are still considering, and those, who have replied to us, want full financial commitment for the future. That is one basic condition that they are putting forth.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then, why does the Centre hand them over? Why should they not pay them good salary?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, because we appreciate the feelings of this House, from all the corners, and from all the parties and groups, and because all are united on this issue, and because the Government have been feeling the pulse of the people as well, I have addressed a letter very recently to all the State Education Ministers to give their personal consideration to this issue, namely how their services can be taken over honourably, without giving them any financial loss. We have not heard from them so far, but we will wait for a month or so, and then take a final decision.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They may be kept under the Centre.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has not justified this administrative, psychological and geographical uprooting of these persons.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I was going to explain to my hon. friend, the learned professor also, that we ourselves are seized of this matter. The N.D.S. instructors have, on the whole, done their job very well. We appreciate this thing. I have myself written letters to the various Members of Parliament on the subject.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is very unsatisfactory.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, we are not disbanding them. Let us be clear about it. We are just integrating them into one system. We are not handing them over to the wolves, as an hon. Member had said.

Shri Ranga: That is what it comes to. Otherwise, why is it being decentralised?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Their interests are uppermost in our hearts; and we shall try our best to see that they do not suffer on any account.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They would rather be under Shri M. C. Chagla and the hon. Deputy Minister than under anybody else.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They may be kept under the Central Government.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, there is one last point that I would like to make. As the matter is still under negotiation with the State Governments, we are not in a position to say anything final at his juncture. But I want to assure the House that should the States not agree to our proposals, it will be open to us to review the whole thing, and to reconsider the present position, and it is just possible,—and it is not impossible, at least at this stage I can say this,—that these N.D.S. instructors may continue under the Central supervision and control, and then we shall take a final decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He will have the blessings of the House.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 13, 1966/Vaisakha 23, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—674 (Ai) LSD—16-9-66—970.